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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1875. NO. 279.

FIRST EDITION.

THURMAN AT MANSFIELD.

The Ohio Senator Spits on the Platform

AND EMBRACES THE CANDIDATES.

Verbatim Report of His Remarks on the Currency.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., July 31, 1875.

The day has been pleasant, but the anxiety of the farmer to house their crops overcame their desire to hear Senator Thurman. In consequence, the Democratic meeting had a slight attendance and an abundant lack of enthusiasm. Not more than eight hundred or a thousand persons gathered around the stand in the park. A large proportion of the audience were from abroad, many representative men of the party being present from different parts of the State and Nation. The Senator read his speech from a printed pamphlet, occupying an hour and three-quarters in its delivery and never varying a word from the text. He has helped neither himself nor his party in this section by his performance.

The leading Liberals, who have felt a warm side for the Senator, condemn his speech as a piece of demagoguery, and his effort to explain away the objectionable feature of the inflation plank in the Democratic platform and belittle its importance in the present canvass, as unworthy of his dignity and an insult to the intelligence of the people.

The Democrats who have felt inclined to purify their party this fall, by defeating it, have been strengthened in their progress, rather than won back by the events of the day.

Colonel Barnabas Burns introduced the speaker in a short speech, in which he highly eulogized ex-Governor Hayes as a man of integrity and honor, one against whose fame not a word could be said, and whose ability was equal, if not superior, to that of any Republican in the State. Indeed, he was more lavish with his praise of the personal qualities of the Republican candidate than of the farmer-candidate of his own party.

The following is a verbatim report of the Senator's reference to the inflation plank of the platform:

You say fellow Democrats of Richland, are what are called hard-money men, and I am a hard-money man—that is so say, we do not believe in an irredeemable paper currency; we believe that such a currency must necessarily fluctuate in value, lead to speculation and extravagance, and benefit no one but moneyshavers and speculators. We believe that our currency should consist of gold and silver, and, for convenience, paper convertible at par into gold and silver at the will of the holder. In this we concur with the uniform teachings of the Democratic party, with the opinion of every really eminent political economist the world over, with the lessons of experience found in the history of every financial nation alone, and with the views of almost the entire body of the business men of America. Now, it has been roundly asserted, and with a virulence of speech that might be considered intemperate, that the platform of our late Convention means just the opposite of our opinions; that it means an irredeemable paper currency, issued forever, and, consequently, that gold or silver, or paper convertible into gold and silver, shall never form a part of our circulating medium. But certainly no such idea is *expressed* in the platform, nor do I believe it is even implied by a majority of those who approve it. I know that there are men who advocate the abandonment of gold and silver as money who scout the idea of redeemability of the currency; who assert that whatever the Government calls money is money, and who regard irredeemable greenbacks as the best currency the world ever saw. But I do not think that these men constituted a majority of the late Convention or of its constituents. On the contrary, I had such been the case their views would have been expressed without ambiguity. But you look in vain in the platform for a direct expression in favor of irredeemability, a direct assertion that gold and silver should be demonetized. It advocates the substitution of greenbacks for National Bank notes, but it nowhere says that the greenbacks should be irredeemable. On the contrary, it contains clear implication that they ought to par with gold, and although we may not be quite able to see how that can be done in the mode proposed, its declaration is most distinctly and fully recognized. And then, as to inflation, the platform does not absolutely demand more currency. It denounces contraction, but does not say in plain words, give us inflation. What it does say is, "Give us the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade" and this is all. Now, I believe that there is not, and never has been, a man in any civilized country who would not say that the volume of currency always should be equal to the wants of trade. To say so is to utter a mere truism, a mere abstraction. The practical question is, Have we that volume now? and upon this question the platform is silent. To him who believes that the present volume is sufficient it means no inflation, for in his mind it is already quite "equal to the wants of trade," to another man, who thinks that more currency is needed, it does mean expansion; and so, whether it means the one thing or the other, depends upon the preconceived opinions of every one who reads it. Suppose, for instance, that an Ohio member of Congress, having to vote upon an inflation bill, should look to this platform for his action, what light would he get? What is there in it to tell him whether he should vote for an increase of currency of ten millions, a hundred millions, a two hundred millions, or no increase at all?

Now, gentlemen, when I framed this platform are able and bold men, masters of the English tongue, capable of saying what they mean, and by no means afraid to say it. When, therefore they plainly denounce contraction, but shun to denounce inflation, is not the presumption fair that they do not mean inflation. I understand me, I am not defending the platform. I am stating particulars I do not like it, and I leave to those who approve it the task of explaining it away. I am criticising it, for I have no disposition to be critical, and I leave that role to our common adversaries. But I think it but just justice to say that the platform has been construed to mean more than it possibly could mean, more than was meant, as I believe, by those who framed it. In saying this I do not lose sight of the interpretation placed upon it by some of its friends. I know that some of its warmest advocates regard it as a declaration against gold and silver, and for an irredeemable greenback currency; and however much I am grieved and pormanent in relation; but for reasons that I have already stated, and others that I have no time to state, I believe that these men are comparatively few in number. The truth is that there is a wide diversity of opinion among the people of all parties upon this subject. There are Democratic hard money men and Democratic paper money men; Republican hard money men and Republican paper money men; Democratic resumptionists and Democratic inflationists, and Republican resumptionists and Republican inflationists. The question is not strictly a party question. Honest men of all parties may be found on its opposite sides, and so it has ever been after every great panic by which the country has been afflicted. I have not heard an argument, pro or con, that has not been advanced a hundred times in Europe and America before the panic of 1873. But in the end truth is sure to prevail, and in the mean time have worn out bitter accusations serve no good purpose. No man has firmer convictions on this subject than I have. They are the result of much experience and of a long, patient and conscientious study. I have expressed them again and again, in conversation, in public meetings, in conventions and in my place in the Senate. I stand by them whatever may be my political fate. But I do not assume to be infallible, and ruthlessly condemn men as sincere as I am who emt rtain a different opinion. Much less can I sanction a disruption of the Democratic party, because in a single State it has so happened that a convention chosen to nominate State officers only—officers who will have no legislation to do over the currency question—has, upon this one question, adopted a platform which in my judgment does not approve. I have been a Democrat all my life, and when and where to be a Democrat was to be politically ostracised. I have clung to the party in its darkest hours as well as in its brightest with something akin to devotion, because my head and my heart approved its fundamental principles. I yet look to it as destined to restore to the Republic constitutional, honest and economical Government, to promote fraternal feelings between all its parts, and to perpetuate free institutions for ages to come; and I cannot, by any word of mine, contribute to its overthrow. I know that it is not infallible, for no party is infallible. I know that it has committed errors, and that every party has committed them; but I also know that its fundamental principles are sound, and that its purposes are honest and patriotic. It therefore well deserves and commands my support, and although my influence may be small and my service little worth, it has a just claim to them both that I cannot deny.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Mountain Meadow Trial.

BEAVER, UTAH, July 31.—The evidence for the defense to-day was of little interest and unimportant. The defence said they would offer the affidavit of Brigham Young and could close in one hour. Adjourned till Monday.

Another Suspected Long Point Murderer Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—A man who gave the name of Thomas Grubb, was arrested in East St. Louis to-day, on suspicion of having been connected with the murder of Engineer Eams and the attempted robbing of the Adams Express car at Long Point, on the Vandalia Railroad July 8.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1875.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT BARRANCAS.

General Sherman has authorized the commanding officer at Barrancas to remove his command to the pine woods of Florida, or to any point the Commanding General of the Department of the Gulf may approve, regardless of departmental lines, on account of yellow fever prevailing at the Fort.

Lockout Threatened at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, MASS., July 31.—At a spinners' meeting last night it was voted to strike in three of the mills. The resolution was carried by a vote of five over two-thirds. This proceeding will, without doubt, cause a general lockout, it is believed. The card grinders and weavers held a meeting this evening and voted the receives thirty days vacation.

DAMAGE BY STORM.

Incessant Rains in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky.

Great Destruction of Crops---Railroad Travel Suspended, Towns Inundated and the Worst Yet to Come.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 31.—The *State Register* of to-day publishes crop reports from twenty-one points in extreme Southern Illinois, south of a line drawn across the State at Alton. The reports show very heavy rain storms in that part of the State, doing serious damage to wheat, oats, tobacco and hay, while the corn crop seems very promising. In this (Sangamon) county it has rained for the better part of two days almost incessantly, and every day but one during the past week. All sorts of crops, save those on high rolling ground, are ruined. The Sangamon river and other streams are out of their banks, flooding the country.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—The rain storms of the past four days still continue in this and almost every other section of the State. Great quantities of rain have also fallen in all adjoining States and, aside from the damage done to railroads, crops of all kinds have sustained great injury, and nearly all streams are so swollen that considerable apprehension is felt here of a freshet in the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. After rising nearly three feet, the river here is falling to-night, but will no doubt be swelling again to-morrow, and if the rain continues a day or two longer there must, in the nature of the case, be pretty high water.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—The *Republican's* Kansas City specials say there was a terrible storm in that vicinity again yesterday and last night. The track of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway, between Camden and Orrick, is badly damaged that all trains have been abandoned. The track of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston road, at Chanute, Kansas, where it crosses the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road, is also badly washed and no trains have reached the city for the last twenty-four hours.

ST. LOUIS, August 1.—It rained continually most of last night, and a drizzle fell up to noon to-day. The mercury has fallen to about 60 degrees, and the wind is from the Northwest, but it is still very cloudy and threatening. The four principal railroads running east from here are either flooded in places or damaged so that trains cannot run, and most of the roads in this State are similarly situated. The river has risen here three feet since last night, and is now rising at the rate of two inches per hour. Accounts from the Upper Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois say all are rising rapidly, and all their tributaries within two hundred miles of here are greatly swollen, many of them forming floods of water. Dispatches from various parts of this State say immense damage has been done to the crops and other farm property. In Spring river bottom alone, the damage to farmers is estimated at a million and a half of dollars. The Osage and Blackwater rivers are higher than ever before, and in fact all streams in the State are at flood height and causing great destruction of property. Railroads are also suffering greatly from wash-outs, loss of bridges and overflows. Trains are badly delayed or stopped entirely. Turnpike roads are also being washed away in places, bridges destroyed and travel impeded. There has probably never been so widely extended damage done in the State before.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, KS., July 31.—Considerable damage has been done to small grain yet standing, by the heavy rains which fell two weeks. Corn, however, is growing with wonderful vigor, and this crop will, it is thought, be the largest ever produced in the State. Even on the eastern border, where the locusts destroyed the first planting, the corn replanted late in June is now from five to seven feet high, and the prospect is that it will yield a full crop. The heavy rain of Tuesday last damaged the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad so that no trains have passed over the road since that date. It will be repaired and trains running regularly by Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS DISPATCHES FROM INDIANA, ILLINOIS AND OHIO.

CINCINNATI, August 1.—Another heavy rain fell this afternoon, doing some damage to trees and sidewalks on the hillsides and flooding cellars to some extent. A land slide is reported on the Marietta railroad between Pendleton and Loveland, preventing trains from passing. The Signal Office reports the total fall of rain for July, as observed at this station, at 9.63 inches. Rain fell on twenty-three days during the month.

Specials to the *Commercial* to-night give accounts of heavy rains during the past seventy-four hours in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and further damage to crops.

Danville, Illinois, reports all bottom lands along the Vermilion river overflowed and that stream full of floating wheat shocks.

Seeorville, Indiana, reports the most damaging rain of the season; streams flooding the country, several hundred feet of the Indianapolis and Lafayette Railroad washed out, and two bridges over Crooked creek and the Lime. The waters are receding to-night.

On the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, culverts and track are reported gone in several places north and south of Greencastle.

The Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad is also reported washed out east and west of Greencastle.

The Vandalia road also has lost a bridge over West White creek, near Cartersbury, Indiana.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad is reported washed out near Crawfordsville, and it is thought trains will not get through before Tuesday.

The *Commercial's* Somerset, O., special reports a terrific hail storm this afternoon. Stones the size of large hickory nuts fell, followed by heavy rain. Considerable damage was done to the Licking Valley Railroad.

The *Inquirer's* special from Circleville, O., reports the Scioto river very high and still rising. Bottom lands all under water and considerable wheat has floated off.

A special to the same paper from Urbana, Ohio, says the creeks are swollen to rivers, and all flat lands are inundated. Rain is still falling and streams rising. Wheat has already been destroyed by the rain, and the army worm is cutting the grass and oats.

A special from Lima, Ohio, reports serious damage to the crops in that vicinity from rain and the army worm. Corn is reported as badly beaten down by water.

The *Inquirer's* Oxford, Ohio, special says the most severe rain of the season fell for two hours to-day. Creeks are reported higher than for years and covered with fencing, timber, wheat, oats and barley.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad line run no trains to-night, owing to land-slides and washes.

A report reaches here to-night from Hamilton, Ohio, that the Miami river is out of its banks and the Western part of that city is partially submerged to the depth of three or four feet.

No trains are out to-night on the Pan Handle or Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroads.

OVERFLOW LOOKED FOR AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, August 1.—The Signal Service reports this morning show that an overflow is inevitable. The river here is risen half an inch, and another heavy rise is expected at St. Louis and a steady advance at Cairo, with general rains in the country above. This leaves little hope that the planters in the Mississippi bottom will escape the dreaded inundation, and it seems that their crops, which were never better, will be lost.

DAYTON, August 1.—The almost continuous hard rains of the past week have been supplemented during the last twenty-four hours with still heavier storms. The river bottoms, consequently, are flooded and the crops suffering seriously. The Miami river and tributaries are at flood height-higher than at any season for twenty-five or thirty years. At this point no serious damage has been done, but the bridge abutments are suffering. Tobacco is almost ruined by the storms. Oats, corn and meadows are suffering great damage by the army worms, and wheat is rotting in the shock. The weather is still gloomy to-night, and more rain is threatened. The public feeling about business is depressed, in consequence of the damaged crops.

The sixth anniversary of the founding of Ocean Grove, New Jersey, was celebrated there, on Saturday, with great success. Fully 10,000 people were present, among the number being President Grant, who went down from Long Branch to attend the exercises. A number of addresses were delivered by prominent clergymen, and at half-past three a large and beautiful memorial vase was uncovered. Yesterday morning the anniversary sermon was preached by Bishop Levi Scott, of Wilmington, Delaware.

The steamers Egypt, Brittanic and Dakota, from Liverpool; Cornwall, from Bristol, and Alexandria, from Mediterranean ports, have arrived at New York; and the Indiana, from Liverpool, at Philadelphia.

Inducements Offered.

For cash and to prompt men on flour, groceries and general merchandise, at the Checkered Front.

SECOND EDITION.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Death of the Senator and Ex-President.

Particulars of His Last Illness.

Reception of the Tidings in Various Cities of the Union.

Executive Order by the President—Preparations for the Funeral—Public Meetings, Etc., Etc.

NASHVILLE, July 31.—A special to the Nashville papers from Greenville, dated eleven o'clock to-night, says ex-President Andrew Johnson died of paralysis and heart disease at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Brown, in Carter county, some forty miles east of here, this forenoon, at half-past two o'clock.

JOURNEY TO THE COUNTRY.

He had been complaining somewhat of ill health during the past month, but felt no serious apprehensions. Last Wednesday he took the morning train to visit his daughter, with whom Mrs. Johnson had been sojourning for the past six weeks. He rode in a hack from the Carter's depot to her residence, some six miles distant, and seemed in good spirits on his arrival. He ate a hearty dinner and, after a few minutes of general conversation, retired up stairs and was talking alone with his granddaughter, Miss Lillie Stover. While thus engaged

HIS TONGUE REFUSED UTTERANCE,

and to her great consternation he fell from his seat on to the floor. Help was instantly summoned, and almost as soon as raised he expressed, indistinctly, that his right side was paralyzed. After being taken to bed, when the family spoke of sending for a physician, he forbade it, saying that he would soon recover. In this way the

SUMMONING OF MEDICAL AID

was deferred for twenty-four hours, when Dr. Jobe was called from Elizabethtown, some two miles distant. He instantly began heroic treatment, aided by Dr. Cameron, and seemed at one time, on the next day, to be succeeding. The patient conversed imperfectly in regard to domestic matters, and did not seem conscious of approaching dissolution. But his case was beyond the skill of the physicians, and at seven o'clock last night he became unconscious. Mrs. Patterson and Andrew Johnson, Jr., arrived an hour later, with two physicians from Greenville, Drs. Brey and Taylor, but did not recognize any of them, and, after seven hours and a half of unconsciousness, peacefully breathed his last, surrounded by his wife, children and all his grandchildren, except the son and daughter of ex-Senator Patterson.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL.

The body will be brought here to-morrow morning, and be buried with Masonic honors on Tuesday. Knoxville requested the honor of burying the illustrious dead, but the family are unwilling that his remain should be removed from home to any place, unless possibly to the capital of the State he has so long and faithfully served. Extensive preparation are accordingly being made by various fraternal and military organizations to attend the funeral here, where they will be joined by the citizens of this and neighboring counties.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND RESOLUTIONS—RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT, ETC.

NASHVILLE, July 31.—A public meeting of citizens of this city was held this evening to express condolence and sympathy on the occasion of the death of ex-President Johnson. The following resolutions were passed:

First, that we have heard with sorrow of the sad bereavement of the people of Tennessee in the loss of a guide who has for so many years pointed out the right way to political safety, and whose services at this time appeared to us so important to the Republic.

Second—That we deeply sympathize with his aged and afflicted wife in her bereavement, and with his daughter and son and their families in the loss they are called on to mourn.

Third—That in view of the exalted character, great labors and sublime lessons taught by him to his generation, a committee from the various counties of Middle Tennessee be appointed to select such suitable place and day for appropriately celebrating the obsequies of our departed countryman; and that the committee be authorized to select some person who shall prepare an address upon the instruction which Andrew Johnson's life has given his countryman, and that the following persons be appointed as such committee upon the obsequies of Andrew Johnson.

The committee is composed of over one hundred of the most prominent citizens of Middle Tennessee.

THE NEWS RECEIVED AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 31.—The death of ex-President Johnson caused a profound sensation here, although not altogether unexpected, after the dispatches received last night. His political friends were deeply affected, and his enemies silenced by his sudden death.

PRESIDENT GRANT VISIBLY AFFECTED.

LONG BRANCH, July 31.—President Grant was out driving this afternoon when informed of the death of ex-President Johnson. He was visibly affected.

SORROW IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Intelligence of the death of Andrew Johnson produces much sorrow in this city, even among those politically opposed to him. His long public service in Washington had secured him many warm personal friends. As a mark of respect to the deceased, the flags were at half-mast from the staff over the music stand of the Executive Mansion, and from various public buildings in the city.

EXECUTIVE ORDER BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The following executive order has been issued:

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1875.

It becomes the painful duty of the President to announce to the people of the United States the death of Andrew Johnson, the last survivor of his honored predecessors, which occurred in Carter county, East Tennessee, at an early hour this morning.

The solemnity of the occasion which called him to the Presidency, with the varied nature and length of his public services, will cause him to be long remembered and occasion mourning for the death of a distinguished public servant.

As a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departments of the Government at Washington be draped in mourning until the close of the day designated for his funeral, and that all business be suspended on that day.

It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable honors to be paid on the occasion to the memory of the illustrious dead.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

JOHN L. CALWALADER,
Acting Secretary of State.

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Soon after the announcement, to-day, of the death of Ex-President Johnson, flags were placed at half-mast over City Hall.

OHIO NEWS.

Wylie H. Oldham, a prominent lawyer of Marietta, is dead.

President Andrews, of Marietta College, is traveling in Europe.

Mr. Horace Pease died in Dayton on the 29th ult., aged eighty-five.

The army worm has made its appearance in Logan, Warren and Clarke counties.

Natural gas has been discovered issuing from the earth near Napoleon, Henry county.

The Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry will hold its second reunion at Zanesville, August 18.

Farmers in some counties have felt obliged to work on Sunday lately to secure their crops.

That turkey case at Akron occupied three days in the trial, and resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

It is estimated that there are 40,000 bushels of old wheat still on hand in Colerain township, Ross county.

Twenty-six lightning-rod men rode into Lima, the other evening, and the people incontinently fled to the woods.

The country roads, when not macadamized, have been almost impassible in some localities during the recent rains.

The soldiers of the Tenth Congresional district will have a grand reunion at Kelley's Island on the 25th of August.

There is a very general complaint throughout Southern and Central Ohio of high water, flooded fields, washed fences and roads, and damaged crops.

A Chillicothe father has filed a notice under the Adair law, with the City Clerk, warning saloon keepers not to sell intoxicating drinks to his daughter and two of his sons.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Russia.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE TOWN OF BRIANSK DESTROYED BY FIRE.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—A fire broke out on Thursday in the town of Briansk, government of Orel, and raged until to-day, when it was extinguished by rain. Two-thirds of the place was destroyed. The inhabitants became panic-stricken during the conflagration and fled to the fields for safety. Briansk comprised a population of thirteen thousand.

SOCIALISTS PUNISHED.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—Two students and two citizens, charged with being implicated in the socialist movement, have been convicted and sentenced each to ten year's imprisonment. Four other persons, convicted of the same offense, were sent to prison for short terms.

Switzerland.

THE STRIKE AT ST. GOTHARD ENDED—FOUR MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED BY THE TROOPS.

BERNE, July 31.—Four of the striking workmen on the St. Gothard tunnel were killed and eight wounded, when the Swiss troops attacked the strikers on Thursday. The men have resumed work.

France.

SUPPLEMENTARY WAR EXPENSES.

VERSAILLES, July 31.—The National Assembly to-day voted eighteen million francs for supplementary war expenses.

England.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY—POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE GIVEN TO THE CELEBRATION—ULTRAMONTANE INFLUENCE UNPLEASANTLY PROMINENT.

[Herald Special Cable.]

LONDON, August 1.—The O'Connell centenary demonstration is assuming unexpected political and diplomatic significance, embarrassing to Liberals, Home Rulers and the Government. The Lord Mayor of Dublin (supposed to be at the instigation of the wily Cardinal Cullen, a pure Churchman, caring nothing for the memory of O'Connell has given the affair an Ultramontane character, offensive alike to Irish and English Liberals, the Protestant nobility, Home Rulers and Fenians. The invitations were mainly extended to Catholic laymen and the bishops of England, France and Germany, which has drawn an indignant protest from one of the Irish peers, who claims that the Lord Mayor is unauthorized to use his office for a purely Catholic purpose. Cardinal Cullen is known to be the enemy of Home Rule, and he hopes thus to divide and destroy that party. The Home Rulers and Fenians will probably have independent demonstrations in honor of Parnell. They cannot co-operate in an Ultramontane movement without endangering the Liberals' alliance and alienating Protestants who sympathizes with Home Rule principles. Men like Butt Sullivan and McCarthy Downing deplore the character given to the affair, and fear they will in consequence lose the support of English Liberals and Irish Protestants in Dublin. The Lord Mayor is considered unfortunate in resolving to propose Dan O'Connell's health. Even the Queen's English generally would co-operate in a proper demonstration in honor of the Liberator, whom they admire as a friend of civil and religious liberty and Parliamentary reform, but they will not stand Ultramontanism or an insult to the Queen. Sir Henry Bruce, Home Secretary, and other advanced Liberals sorrowfully oppose the demonstration. As admirers of O'Connell's career, they do not want an identification with extreme Catholic organizations to attend the funeral here, where they will be joined by the citizens of this and neighboring counties.

PUBLIC MEETING IN DUBLIN—RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT, ETC.

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WASHINGTON, July 31, 1875.

It becomes the painful duty of the President to announce to the people of the United States the death of Andrew Johnson, the last survivor of his honored predecessors, which occurred in Carter county, East Tennessee, at an early hour this morning.

The solemnity of the occasion which called him to the Presidency, with the varied nature and length of his public services, will cause him to be long remembered and occasion, mourning for the death of a distinguished public servant.

As a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departments of the Government at Washington be draped in mourning until the close of the day designated for his funeral, and that all business be suspended on that day.

It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable honors to be paid on the occasion to the memory of the illustrious dead.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

JOHN L. CALWALADER,
Acting Secretary of State.

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Soon after the announcement, to-day, of the death of Ex-President Johnson, flags were placed at half-mast over City Hall.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1875.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY.

Rev. Dr. McGlynn, pastor of St. Stephens Church, and who accompanied the Papal embassy through the West and Canada, has been selected to deliver the oration on the occasion of the O'Connell Centenial celebration in this city, August 6th. Invitations are to be sent to the President, cabinet officers, the Governor of the State, county officers and representative men of the several religious denominations.

EDNA DEAN PROCTOR *vs.* THE "CRIPHIC."

The time for the defendants to answer in the suit for libel brought by Miss Edna Dean Proctor against the *Graphic* has been extended to-day. In all likelihood the case will be compromised.

THE FARADAY SPOKEN THREE WEEKS AGO.

The ship Eliza Everett, from Ireland, reports that July 11th, in lat. 49, long. 43.15, she spoke the steamship Faraday repairing the cable, and supplied her with provisions.

TWEED'S BAIL REMAINS AT THREE MILLIONS—SYNOPSIS OF JUDGE BARRETT'S DECISION.

A long opinion was rendered by Judge Barrett, to-day, refusing the motion to vacate the order of arrest in the civil suit for $6,000,000 with interest from April, 1870, or to reduce the bail from $5,000,000 to some smaller amount. The decision is based substantially on these reasons: He declines to vacate the order of arrest because there is no legal objection to the plaintiff's proceedings in this respect, and they are entitled to as many provisional remedies as they can make out a case for until their claim is secure. With regard to the other branch of the motion, Judge Barrett says that by the law is, in civil actions, to fix the bail at an amount which will cover the claim. The general rule is to require a defendant arrested in a civil action for fraud to furnish bail in a sum sufficient to cover the plaintiff's claim, with probable interest and costs. More than that is excessive; less, generally insufficient. The rule is not, in my judgment, to proportion to the greatness of his misdeeds. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Schmall & Froweiter, proprietors of an extensive lager beer brewery at Marion, N. J., have failed for about $75,000.

Senator Sherman and ex-Governor Hayes addressed nine thousand people at Marion, Lawrence county, Ohio, on Saturday.

Benjamin Bannan, for a long time editor and proprietor of the *Miners' Journal*, died at Pottsville, on Saturday, aged sixty-eight.

Secretary Bristow has left Washington for Kentucky, for the purpose of voting at his home to-day. He will be absent a week or more.

Letters received from John T. Raymond, John Brougham and Wm. Wheatley, deny that they are losers by the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

Henry Ward Beecher will deliver the annual address at the New England and New Hampshire Agricultural Fair, to be held in Manchester, N. H., September 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Ablegate Roncetti and Rev. Dr. Ubaldi, Secretary of the Papal Legation, sailed from New York for Europe, Saturday. They were accompanied to Quarantine by a steamer containing distinguished clergy and laymen.

A private dispatch received in New York, announces the death, at Edinburgh, Scotland, of Rev. Dr. James Richards, a Presbyterian clergyman, of Charleston, West Virginia. He died from the effects of a fall in a railway depot, by which he fractured his skull.

The American consul at Chin Kiang, while walking with his wife, was assaulted with offensive language by a party of Chinese soldiers. The native police interfered, and a fight ensued between the Chinese, the Americans not being further molested. Two soldiers were arrested and taken to the British consulate for incarceration, which place was soon surrounded by a military mob, demanding the release of their companions. They were presently dispersed by one of their own officers. Magistrate Reports has demanded Shanghai Consular Seward and Medhurst proceeded to Chin Kiang in American and British ships of war for investigation. The Chinese authorities have offered full reparation, and inflicted ample punishment on the offenders. Assaults are reported on attaches of the British and Russian legations by mobs in Peking.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Middle States and the Lower Lake region, generally cloudy weather and rain, with northerly to easterly winds and slight changes in temperature, followed by clearing weather. Rising barometer and north to west winds during the night.

The Levant *Herald* states that the Government has authorized the circulation of the Bible in Armenian.

Minister Bingham, in Yeddo, and Consul General Van Buren, in Yokohama, gave suitable entertainments July 5.

Emperor William telegraphed from Gastein that he will contribute a prize of honor, to be competed for in the German national rifle match at Stuttgard.

The London *Times* says it believes an arrangement is in contemplation which will result in the payment of Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s circular notes in the hands of travelers.

The last span of the bridge across the Missouri at Atchison, Kansas, was swung Saturday afternoon. The bridge will be ready for the passage of trains and vehicles within a week.

A destructive fire occurred at Hong Kong on the night of June 22. Much private property was destroyed, including the premises of Russel & Co. The estimated damage is $35,000.

The harvest prospects in England are improved, owing to the prevalence of good weather. There is a full supply of foreign wheat at present, and the Continental reports are more favorable.

The Assistant Treasurer at New York has been directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to sell one and one-half million dollars of gold on the first and third Thursdays of the present month, and one million dollars on the second and fourth Tuesdays; total, five millions.

First mortgage bond holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad representing $30,000,000 have agreed to the proposal of the Purchasing Committee to buy in the road and other property, at the sale of the same to take place to-day under a decree of the United States Court.

The new iron bridge over Genesee Falls, at Portage, New York, is finished. It was tested on Saturday in presence of President Jewett and other officials of the road and pronounced complete. The bridge is 800 feet long and takes the place of the famous wooden structure burned May 6.

CHEAPEST AND LARGEST

Flour AND Grocery House

IN THE STATE.

Headquarters for White River Flour, Sugars, Syrups, Roast Coffees and Irish Soap.

GENERAL.

A new paper in the interests of the Prohibition ticket is about to be started in New Castle.

The Ebensburg *Herald* hears it stated on the streets that a full county temperance ticket will be put in the field in Cambria county at an early day.

Writing of the gathering of some of the political chiefs at Saratoga, the correspondent of the New York *Herald* says of the Pennsylvania campaign: "It seems that the 'slate' has been made up, that Bigler is to be put forward for Governor and a 'Lib. Rep.' for State Treasurer. And what is still more significant, I am told that Mr. Curtin gives this 'slate' his unqualified approval and will support it when the time for the contest in prospected to the greatness of his misdeeds. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

The Lancaster county Democrats have elected a delegation to the Erie Convention favoring H. M. North for Governor. If nominated, North will know "No North, no South," etc. And he will not know what it is to be Governor, either. It looks now as if each county in the State would not only have a candidate for the nomination, but that several will have as high as three, and in the latter category may take place Lehigh. Those aspirants disappointed at Erie will not feel so bad about it as they would have the result in November.—*Norristown Register.*

The Lancaster County Democratic Convention elected William Patton and George Nauman, Senatorial, and Henry Shaffner, R. R. Tshudy, J. B. Shultz, Roland H. Brubaker, George Ditler, and William S. Hastings, Representative delegates to the Erie Convention. All of the above are in favor of H. M. North for Governor. The Convention passed resolutions endorsing John Latta, Lieutenant Governor, William McCandless, Secretary of Internal affairs, and William A. Wallace, United States Senato., but there is not a word about Auditor General Temple. Why is this thus?

General.

An Ohio paper has discovered that Pendleton is the Ensign Stebbins of resumption—the author of the principle, but "agin its enforcement."

The St. Louis *Republican* remarks that Tweed is not yet thoroughly vindicated by the courts. Their will is good enough; give 'em more time. Vindicating Tweed isn't as easy a job as washing a pocket handkerchief.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* has lately changed hands, and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says it will hereafter "be run as a copper-bottomed organ, edited by an old Kentucky nigger-wallopping Democrat."

The New York *Evening Post* says distinctly that it prefers to be governed and taxed by Morrissey rather than Tweed, and it quotes

The Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

JUDGE FISHER will sail out from the harbor of the District Attorneyship of Washington to-day, and ex-Governor WELLS will enter in.

VERY naturally the ultramontane party in Ireland are trying their best to make the forthcoming O'CONNELL centennial a Catholic demonstration.

THE shipments of flour and grain from New York for Europe for the week ending July 29th were: flour 23,244 barrels; wheat 829,884 bushels, and corn 274,582 bushels.

"PENNSYLVANIA Democrats claim that Col. Amos C. Noyes, if nominated for Governor, will beat Hartranft by a majority of 50,000 to 100,000 votes."—*Exchange.*
Vox et præterea nihil!

PROSPECTS in Missouri are growing brighter. The overflowing streams are receding, the weather is improving, and the Constitutional Convention will adjourn to-day.

INTEREST matures on the Pennsylvania State coupon and registered bonds to-day, and will be paid at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, the agency of the Commonwealth.

COL. MCCREARY, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, very appropriately wound up the canvass on Saturday night with a speech delivered in front of the "Bourbon House" at Louisville.

BY THE death of Senator JOHNSON, of Tennessee, the seat in the United States Senate to which he was elected last fall becomes vacant. We predict that a Confederate sympathizer will be chosen as his successor.

THE St. Louis *Times* takes a mean and unjustifiable revenge upon us, by crediting certain recent utterances of the Pittsburgh *Post* to this paper. We submit that this is going wholly beyond the usages of civilized warfare.

THE quantity of books in a man's library is often a cloud of witnesses of the ignorance of the owner. The editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* should remember this when next rummaging through his editions of the published works of CALHOUN and WEBSTER.

THE New York *World* calls the inflation repudiation wing of the Democratic party the "damphool" element of that organization. It already embraces two-thirds of the number embraced in the Democratic ranks, and is steadily growing. The *Post*, too, belongs to it.

THE list of "statesmen" is rapidly thinning out. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that THURMAN is an "imbecile," and the New York *World* sets Senator GORDON, of Georgia, aside with the cool assurance that "General GORDON is neither by education nor habit of mind a statesman."

IT IS impossible to get upa new question that REVERDY JOHNSON is not ready with an opinion upon. His latest gratuitous decision is upon international copyright. REVERDY seems to think that he is a sort of secondary Chief Justice, set up to give opinions upon everything that comes along.

THE Keystone Bank of Philadelphia has been converted into a national bank, and will commence business as such to-day. Several of the other State banks are now undergoing the process of conversion, all doubt as to the authority to do so having been removed by the recent opinion of Attorney General DIMMICK with reference to the matter.

IT IS one thing to resolve, and another to execute. Thirty thousand of the one hundred thousand dollars voted to BEECHER as his salary for this year has been paid, but it is stated that there is very much difference of opinion, bordering almost on dissension, as to how the remaining seventy thousand shall be raised. There is talk of mortgaging the Bethel.

SENATOR THURMAN has spoken. He was not a great man enough to embrace his opportunity. His forcible-feeble speech at Mansfield, Ohio, on Saturday, reminds one of the old English lines:

"He either fears his fate too much,
Or his desert are small,
Who dares not put it to the touch,
And win or lose it all."

ACCORDING to the New York papers of Saturday, the flurry and anxiety which have pervaded monetary and commercial circles for the past few days, in consequence of the failure of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., have now visibly abated, and there is as a rule a much better feeling prevailing among business men, who generally profess to believe that no further disastrous consequences will flow from these

THE imports at New York last week amounted to $2,118,365. Since the first of the year they aggregate $276,003,535, against $266,382,750 for the corresponding period last year. The exports of produce during the week were $7,793,229, and the specie exports $230,595. The total exports of produce this year reach $143,952,317, against $170,605,103 for the relating period of 1874. The total exports of specie during the year are $58,169,306, against $34,067,428 for the same time last year.

THE *Saratogian*, a Democratic paper of Saratoga county, New York, says:

"The Democratic party is not above but below John Morrissey."

And again:

"The time has come in the history of the Democratic party when it should look up to John Morrissey. He can instruct its leaders. For he is neither a thief like some of them nor an ignoramus like most of them."

What a low party that must be which is *below* JOHN MORRISSEY!

IT BEGINS to be apparent that, in consequence of the continuance of wet, rainy weather, the quality of the new crop of grain is not likely to be nearly so good as that of the old crops now on hand, and that this feature must soon make an important difference in the prices of the two. It is to be feared, too, that there will be a good deal of sickness this coming autumn. Such a superabundance of decaying vegetable material, coupled with the almost unprecedented rainfalls, can hardly fail to produce a very unhealthy state of the atmosphere.

TO-DAY the State election in Kentucky takes place. The State has been so hopelessly Democratic for so long a time that no one looks for any change to-day; and yet all the indications point to a largely increased Republican vote. In 1864 the Republicans of Kentucky polled 27,786 votes for LINCOLN; in 1868, for GRANT, 38,566; in 1872, for GRANT, 88,766; and the Cincinnati *Commercial* says they will poll 100,000 to-day for HARLAN. As the State has never yet polled 200,000 votes, this total, if obtained, will leave them not very far from victory. It is enough to know that their numbers are constantly growing, and that the day of Kentucky's deliverance cannot be far off.

TO-DAY the people of Texas are to vote upon the question of calling a convention to frame a new Constitution for their State. If they vote in its favor, the vote is final, and the members of the convention, who will be chosen at the same time, will meet on the sixth of September. Should the people vote against a convention, certain amendments to the present Constitution of the State will be submitted to them at the time of the regular election in December. Of course these are all of a reactionary nature. The Republican Constitution framed just after the war is not agreeable to the ex-slaveholders, and now that they have again come into power they propose to make the best, or rather the worst, of their opportunity.

THE REMEDY FOR POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

The *Methodist* argues that political corruption did not begin in this country until JACKSON established the doctrine that the spoils belong to the victors; and that the remedy for this corruption is the Civil Service system, which will secure appointments on the basis of merit, instead of political services.

We do not believe the premises on which this conclusion is based, nor have we any faith in the conclusion itself. There was just as much political corruption before JACKSON'S day, in proportion to the population, as there has been since. The slow old coaches of newspapers, in those days, did not make public the details of every departure from public virtue, as the newspapers do now; but human nature was the same then as now. Then, nothing was made public, except leading events; now, everything is spread out before the national eye; and crude dabblers in political philosophy infer that, because the corruption of the older days was not made patent, therefore no corruption existed. If the press of the country had been as enterprising in gathering up items of scandal, from 1787 to 1829, as it has been in later years, we could find in its details no evidence to justify us in the belief that the world was better then than it is to-day. We know more about our own day than we do about that; and therein lies all the difference.

Nor do we believe that the establishment of the Civil Service system will act as a panacea for the evils complained of. Education does not regenerate a man; and the ability to pass a Civil Service examination does not necessarily include either a new heart or a right spirit. Pure secundrelism is not incompatible with sound scholarship, and many of the men who have proved unfaithful in their trusts in business houses and financial institutions, have been men who could pass unscathed the severest examination ever devised by the Civil Service examiners. Whatever corruption there may be afloat it does not come from ignorance, incapacity or want of the specific ability to fill the place in which it is practiced. It comes the rather from bad hearts, from covetousness, lust and other evil passions which no Civil Service examination can detect, and we must get to something higher, as a remedy for this, than the mere test of personal capacity.

The British Government has had, for a long period, a Civil service system. Appointments to all but purely political stations are for life, and are based, not upon political predilections, but solely upon the capacity to pass the Civil Service examination. Yet political corruption has been as rife in Great Britain as here. It was but a few weeks ago proclaimed in Parliament that no one pretended to regard bribery in Parliamentary elections as a crime, or as having in it anything wrong. It is against the law, and, if proved, works a forfeiture of the seat obtained by it; but no one affects to regard it as criminal, and so generally is it practiced that Parliament keeps a standing committee upon it to whom all charges are referred. It is a misfortune to be caught at it, but no one is thought the worse of for resorting to it.

But this is not all. In spite of its Civil Service system, from the days of the GEORGES to the reign of VICTORIA, official abuses have been frequent and monstrous. Lord BUTE at his special pay office in the Treasury sometimes distributed one hundred thousand in a day to members who supported his measures. One half of Lord NORTH'S loan of sixty million dollars to carry on the American war, was assigned to speculative members of the House at a profit of four millions; and WALPOLE'S famous maxim, "every man has his price," arose from the common traffic in votes.

We are not objecting to the Civil Service system as a reform. If it can be properly established it will be a great good. But it will not work miracles. It will not, in a single instance, change the character of a man or work a revolution in his habits. If the corrupt man has in him, his education will only serve to intensify it and make him the more dangerous. The world is not to be reformed by a catechetical examination of candidates for clerkships in the various departments of the National Government; and public morality cannot be secured by simply ascertaining that the subordinate places in the Government are all filled by men who know the shortest route to Palestine or can calculate the parallax of the sun from the details of the transit of Venus.

That there should be a better and a higher tone among public men we admit, and we are ready to work for the elevation of political life from its present low level; but it is not to be accomplished by making our own times appear worse than they really are, nor by resort to any merely empirical remedy. The place to begin is among the people themselves. Our representatives are what we make them. The stream cannot rise above its source. A higher tone in public sentiment will produce a higher tone in public men. TWEED never would have been a possibility in New York, if New York, itself, had not been on a level with him. He was, in his day, a representative man, and it required a political earthquake to shake the people of that city and State into the consciousness of their own degradation. The source of all power is the people; and it is with the people all solid attempts at reform must begin. An elevated and irresistible public sentiment is the sole adequate remedy against political corruption. Secure that and political corruption will be impossible.

IN VIEW of the extraordinary character of the weather in the Upper Mississippi, Lower Missouri, and Lower Ohio Valleys, the theory held in regard to it by the Signal Service is of interest. The recent unusual rains have been principally confined to this territory, and within its area the temperature for the last two months has been abnormally low. During July, for instance, the average temperature was little over eighty-one degrees: the maximum, ninety-six, was reached only once, at two o'clock on the 17th, and the minimum was low in the seventies. Then the prevailing winds have been Southerly, and these winds have brought the vapor from the Gulf, which has been condensed by the low temperature, thus producing the frequent rains. The phenomena, as recorded by the Signal Service observer at Cincinnati, which have attended these rains, would seem to bear out this theory. The relative humidity of the atmosphere has been low, denoting dryness, and the rains appear to have come upon the wings of a gust of wind almost always blowing from the South. Nine times, says the *Gazette* of that city, when it has rained, so far, the wind has blown from the Southeast, three times from the South, and eleven times from the Southwest. During these twenty-three rains 6.84 inches of water have fallen, more than two-thirds of the amount which fell up to Friday night; this amount is 9.42 inches. A comparison between this rainfall and that of former years will show what an unusually wet season they had last month. The totals are as follows: 1872, 7.01 inches; 1873, 3.94 inches; 1874, 3.42 inches, and 1875 (up to Friday night), 9.42 inches.

THE telegraphic synopsis of the address recently issued by the Board of Indian Commissioners "To the Christian Public" was altogether too meager for the importance of the subject of which the address treats. It is a dignified, straightforward and impressive document; and while it admits that charges have been made against various officials connected with the management of our Indian affairs, it declares in explanation that they came from disappointed contractors and traders, whose hope of gains, under the more careful letting of contracts and rigid inspection of supplies, is gone. This is most likely the fact, and it will be fully time enough to talk about making removals and providing for punishments *after* the truth or falsity of the charges shall have been established. Whatever may be the sincerity of Professor MARSH'S own motives, and the truth of his own statements, it seems clear that he has associated with him a class of schemers whom disappointment and a desire for revenge are leading to do what injury they may to Secretary DELANO and others. The commission investigating his accusations are fair and honest men. If there is fraud at Red Cloud agency it will assuredly be exposed, but the history of the charges thus far certainly shows more malice than morality, more spite than patriotism, and more humbuggery than humanitarianism.

NEW YORK has been unfortunate in her judges. She had BARNARD and CARDOZO, but drove them off the bench in disgrace; and now men like CHARLES O'CONOR are wondering whether they have gained by the change. The Court of Appeals has three times meddled with and stretched the law to save TWEED from punishment; Judge DONAHUE, who succeeds BARNARD demands for that culprit a bill of particulars which he knows cannot be produced because TWEED'S friends stole and destroyed the vouchers, the details of which must enter into a bill of particulars; and Judge LEARNED decides, in the Canal frauds investigation, that the investigating Commissioners have no power to compel the production of papers! Thus the courts step in at every point to prevent the detection and punishment of fraud, and TWEED and the Canal Thieves seem to be as powerful upon the bench as they were in the days when the Boss carried around BARNARD in his coat pocket.

AN IMPORTANT discovery, consisting of a large mass of ancient documents and deeds relating to the early colonial history of Boston, was made in Faneuil Hall, last Friday, by some workmen who were engaged in the work of repairing the upper portion of the building. Some of them bear date in the sixteenth century, and are of great value to antiquarians. Deeds, bonds, acts, checks and drafts, tax lists and valuations, mercantile letters, ledgers, day books and journals, old newspapers, grocers' and physicians' bills, were embraced in the collection. According to one of these old papers it appears that in 1797 the tax list from twelve wards of the city was as follows: State tax, $12,664 58; county tax, $5,915 70; town tax, $40,000; allowance for collecting, $430 35; total, $59,010 63. Last year the State tax was $802,120, city tax, $11,243,782; total, $11,045,902, a difference of $11,986,891 37 in seventy-seven years.

THE election for Chief of the Cherokee nation takes place to-day. The greatest excitement prevails. The elections there have always been more or less noted for turbulence and bloodshed; but the present season the contest for principal chief is unusually violent. Within six weeks at least fifty persons have been killed or wounded, owing partly to the fact that the difference of principle between the ROSS and DOWNING parties has changed to a feud between families or clans, and partly to the fact that the Indian Territory has become the resort of the very worst characters from the surrounding States. Serious trouble and bloodshed are anticipated to-day. Both parties will doubtless go to the polls armed, and fighting seems inevitable.

THE interchange of postal money orders between the United States and the Dominion of Canada will commence to-day, in pursuance of the convention between the Postal Departments of the two countries. Upwards of three hundred postoffices in this country have been designated as inland Canadian offices, our own among the number. Orders issued in the United States will be payable in Canada, in the value of gold coin of the deposits made in the United States, in paper, and the value in United States paper money of deposits made in Canada, in gold coin, or currency of par value, for payment in the United States, will be determined according to the actual rate of premium on gold in New York.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Jupiter Pluvius still reigns.

There is not now an ex-President left.

And now it is "George H. Pendulum."

Good weather for Baptist camp meetings.

It snowed at Indianapolis on Saturday night.

The Dutch will take Holland to-day in Kentucky.

Chestnuts promise to be plentiful and cheap next fall.

The harvest prospects are brightening in England as ours fade.

There is talk at Washington of abolishing the office of Supervising Architect.

Ahead again. All the winners at the recent international regatta of Paris, were American boats.

St. Louis reports a genuine case of Asiatic cholera, resulting in the death of a prominent citizen.

Suspicious. No application for a patent has been filed by KEELY, and not so much as a caveat issued.

Sojourner Truth, the African sibyl, has in press a "Book of Life," which will be issued in September.

It is reported that Jay Gould is about to gain possession of nearly all the telegraphic lines of the United States.

"Mother-in-law" is the name of a new mixture of ale in London. It is old and bitter, and comparatively few can swallow it.

"One gentleman to three or four ladies" is the proportion at the Twin Mountain House, in the White Mountains. Beecher is there.

Grace Greenwood says Martin Farquhar Tupper is even handsomer than in his youth. Wonder whether he's as "proverbially" inane.

The anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the West Indies will be celebrated by the colored people to-morrow all over the country.

The Detroit physicians are doing the very sensible thing of procuring a fine medical library for the use of the members of the profession.

The scarcity of fractional currency complained of is accounted for by the fact that for the past two months no fifty cent notes have been printed.

This has been the best crop year Kansas has had since its settlement. It is estimated that the surplus produce will bring into the State $20,000,000.

A Michigan mechanic has invented a cut off saw which revolves around the log, and is claimed to be a great improvement upon anything now in use.

Hurry up. By the middle of September applications for space at the Centennial will be at an end, as the commission will not receive any more.

The attempt to ship shad spawn to Germany is a failure. The shad hatched on shipboard and were dead on the steamer's arrival at Southampton.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for last week footed up a total of $21,201,586 36, being $2,639,273 34 in excess of those for the corresponding week last year.

That cock and bull story of the defense in the Mountain Meadow massacre about an ox that was poisoned by the emigrants and sold to the Indians, is altogether too thin.

Schroeder, the Baltimore flying machine man, is to complete the construction of his vessel, August 20th, and he will shortly afterward try that fifty-hour trip to Europe, or——

An Ohio newspaper speaks of Fraude, the historian. Mistake. He is the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of the Buckeye State, and his other name is Cary.

OBITUARY.

Andrew Johnson.

Ex-Vice President, Presiden and Senator Andrew Johnson, who died suddenly in Tennessee on Saturday from the effects of a paralytic stroke, was born at Raleigh, N. C., December 29th, 1808, and lost his father when he was only four years of age. At the age of ten years he was apprenticed to a tailor in his native place, with whom he served seven years. His mother was unable to afford him any educational advantages, and he was not at school a day in his life. On completing his apprenticeship, in 1824, he went to Laurens Court House, S. C., where he was employed as a journeyman for nearly two years. After working again for a short time at Raleigh, in 1826, he set out for Greenville, Tennessee, remaining there about twelve months, and marrying; afterwards he went further westward, eventually returning to Greenville, where he commenced business. Up to this time he had merely acquired a knowledge of reading, but, under the instructions of his wife, he learned writing, ciphering, etc. The first office which he held was that of alderman of the village, to which he was elected in 1828, re-elected in 1829, and in 1830 was chosen mayor, which position he held for three years. In 1835 he was elected to the Legislature, but was defeated at the next election. He again became a candidate in 1839, when he was elected by a large majority. In 1840 he served as Presidential elector for the State at large on the Democratic ticket, in 1841 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1843 to Congress, in which, by successive elections, he served until 1853. In that year he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and re-elected in 1855. At the expiration of his second term of office as Governor, in 1857, he was elected United States Senator for a full term, ending March 3, 1863. On the re-election of Abraham Lincoln as President, in the autumn of 1864, he was elected Vice President, and after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, April 14th, was sworn in as President, April 15, 1865. On March 4, 1869, his term of office expired. He was afterwards a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, but failed of election. He was more successful in his candidacy for the United States Senate last year, and after a sharp and spirited contest in the Legislature was elected to succeed Senator Brownlow from March 3d of this year.

PERSONAL.

One of the surest evidences that Beecher's indiscretions have injured seriously the circulation of the *Christian Union* is the announcement that he will abandon the lecture field this winter in order to build up the fortunes of that paper.

A fund is now being raised among the more enthusiastic members of Plymouth Church for the benefit of Miss Bessie Turner. The matter is kept very quiet, but there is said to be little doubt a movement of the kind is in progress. The amount obtained for the aid of the young lady has not been divulged.

Iowa has just lost a world's landmark. Michael McGerritt died in Waverly, Bremer county, aged ninety. He received a classical education in Ireland before he began life in earnest. He was about forty-two years on English war ships. He had on his head two cutlass wounds received at Trafalgar. He was in the American war. He had several wounds received from Spanish buccaneers. He sailed round the world three times and entered every port open to commerce in his day. He spoke about fourteen languages fluently, was at one time a regular foreign correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, and was an intimate acquaintance of Horace Greeley.

The "Last Leaves from the Journal of the Rev. Julian Charles Young," just issued from the press in Edinburgh, Scotland, contains some unpublished letters from the Rev. Frederick W. Robertson, in one of which he speaks as follows of his own profession: "It certainly is the most quarrelsome of all the professions in the matter of a blue or green window, prevenient moonshine, or a bishop's night-cap, and the most cowardly when once it comes to a matter of right and wrong—of what they saw and what they did not see. Unless clergy, of the type I am alluding to, are forced to serve in the army for five years previous to ordination, to make them men, 'let alone' gentlemen, I think the church, as an establishment, had better be snuffed out."

Robert Thompson, the famous head waiter of the Grand Union Hotel, at Saratoga, who died of consumption the other day, was a Maryland negro, full-blooded, who married Jane Brent, of Canandaigua, a fugitive slave from the environs of Washington, like himself. He leaves his wife and one daughter with about $50,000 in money and property. His son-in-law is a graduate of Harvard University and has an $1,800 clerkship in the Treasury. His power was in his business knowledge and philanthropy. He loved his race with a perfect knowledge of its weakness and childishness; he grew himself sterner and soberer as he realized its profligacy and pursuit of idle political honors; he was himself a public orator, and had been in the City Councils of Washington, but he disliked office-seeking and office. Commanding two hundred able-bodied black men, who were under his personal drill fifteen hours out of the twenty-four, he was inflexible, steadfast, and kept perfect work with perfect impartiality.

The Key-Note of Health.

The health and vigor of the several organs of the body depend upon the simple condition that the functions which pertain to each shall be regularly and actively performed. If vitality is sluggish or deficient, this condition is not properly fulfilled, and as a consequence disease is soon inaugurated. Prevent it by a timely use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which rouse the vital energies when dormant and endow the feeble frame with needful stamina. At the same time that the Bitters infuse new strength into the system, they correct those functional irregularities and local weaknesses which sap the vital power. Dyspepsia, bladder and kidney complaints, gout, rheumatism, fever and ague, biliousness, constipation, and nervous diseases are invariably overcome by the operation of this standard alterative tonic.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a family medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Every body should have it.

For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic.

This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic!

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations now before the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, having his signature on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Get the genuine.

Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

259 TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE 259
Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach worms removed by Dr. KINKEL, 99 North Ninth st. Send for circular, or ask your druggist for a bottle of KINKEL'S WORM SYRUP. If never fails. Price $1. MWF&F

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $775,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock, and from 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six Per Cent., compounded on the 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Deposits of $2 and upwards, payable at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, CHAS. EASK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, A. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, John H. Hauch, Wm. Eichbaum, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Baller, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

WM. C. BYERS,

Druggist,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth St.,
offers at the lowest figures a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAPS, BRUSHES, SPONGES, FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES generally.
An examination of our stock will convince you that we have the largest and best assortment of TOILET ARTICLES in the city, and that we have them marked down within the reach of all, and to suit the times. No trouble to show goods.

EDUCATIONAL.

LINDEN HALL SEMINARY,

A Moravian School for Young Ladies,
Founded 1794, at LITIZ, Lancaster county, Pa.
REV. H. A. BRICKENSTEIN,
Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE,
PITTSBURGH, EAST END.
Located on Collins Hill, Fifth avenue. will be open on SEPTEMBER 9TH, with an able corps of Teachers, both in the Literary and Music Departments; with home-like comfort, and a situation unsurpassed for beauty and salubrity, away from noise and smoke, yet accessible by steam and street cars. For catalogues and information apply, until August 15th, to Rev. JAS. BLACK, D. D., and after that to Rev. JOHN HANNA, D. D., or Hon. THOS. HOWE, or——

An Ohio newspaper speaks of Fraude, the historian. Mistake. He is the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of the Buckeye State, and his other name is Cary.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
Chester, Pa. (For Boarders Only.)
Session open WEDNESDAY, September 8. Location elevated and healthful, grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious. Corps of able and efficient Instructors. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, English and Military Art. Careful oversight of the morals and manners of students. For circulars apply to C. H. FAULSON, No. 123 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

$57. 50 PER QUARTER. NO EXTRAS. Media Academy for Boys. 12 miles from Philadelphia. 10 Instructors. 3 C. Shortlidge, Harvard A. M., Media, Pa.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION AND CONVENTION.

In accordance with the action of the Executive Committee, the REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny county are hereby requested to meet at the usual places of holding Elections in the several Districts of the Thirty-six Wards of Pittsburgh, the Eleven Wards of Allegheny, and the Boroughs and Townships, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1875,

BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 5 AND 7 O'CLOCK P. M., and to elect ONE DELEGATE from each of said Election Districts to

A County Convention,

TO BE HELD AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH,

On Tuesday, September 7, 1875,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

TO NOMINATE ONE CANDIDATE FOR

County Treasurer.

In addition to one Delegate from each Election District there shall be additional Delegates elected as follows:

First ward, Allegheny, three additional Delegates.
Second ward, Allegheny, two Delegates at Large.
Third ward, Allegheny, two Delegates at Large.
Fourth ward, Allegheny, two Delegates at Large.
Sixth ward, Allegheny, one Delegate at Large.
Sharsburg borough, one additional Delegate.

These additional Delegates are allowed the Districts named, under the former action of the Committee.

The Primary Elections shall be held by the Republican members of Election Boards, and where vacancies exist the remaining members shall fill them. In Districts where there are no Republican officers, they shall be chosen by the voters assembled.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

RUSSELL ERRETT,
CHAIRMAN.

1875. THE 1875.

PITTSBURGH Commercial

A Political, Literary, Commercial and General Newspaper,

DEVOTED TO THE

Best Interests of the People!

IN POLITICS,

The COMMERCIAL will hereafter, as heretofore, be devoted to the support of Republican principles, maintaining its independence *within* the Republican Party, and claiming the right at all times to speak freely and fearlessly on the merits of men and measures. Party government is essential to a constitutional country, and journals claiming to be independent of party are usually also independent of principle. Faithful to the great convictions and aims upon which the Republican Party was based, it is the mouthpiece of no clique or faction, supporting the party solely because it believes that party is founded on principles of Right and Justice.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Of the COMMERCIAL will contain, from day to day, contributions from able writers upon all subjects—Political, Literary, Scientific, Legal, Commercial, Foreign and Local—in which its views will be set forth plainly and independently, keeping in view the prime aim of the paper, which is the advancement of the best interests of all sections of the country.

THE MARKETS

Will, as heretofore, receive careful attention. Full telegraphic reports of the State of Business, with Prices Current, will be received daily from the Trade Centers of this country and Europe. The Pittsburgh Market, in all its branches, will be reported fully and accurately. As a commercial journal the COMMERCIAL stands second to no paper in the country. The Financial Column will give daily the ruling rates for money, and the prices of Stocks and Bonds at all the great trading points, with much interesting statistical matter.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY,

Embracing Poems, Sketches, Incidents of Travel, etc., will find a place in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, furnishing a abundance of instruction and amusement for the family circle.

ITS NEWS DEPARTMENTS

Will always contain brief but accurate reports of all the occurrences of the day. Liberal expenditures will be made in securing special telegrams and correspondence from the great news centers of the country, so that readers of the COMMERCIAL can always rely on being served with early and reliable news.

In the department devoted to the publication of Local News will be found a complete daily history of the city and its environs, gathered by a corps of careful writers and set forth in attractive style.

TERMS FOR THE

Daily Commercial.

Postage Free to Subscribers.

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By mail for six months	5 00
By mail for three months	2 50
By mail for one month	1 00

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE COMMERCIAL, *sent to Subscribers, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January, 1875.*

THE

Weekly Commercial!

A PAPER FOR

THE FARMER,

THE MECHANIC,

THE MANUFACTURER,

Will contain in condensed form all the

NEWS OF THE DAY,

including the Proceedings of Congress, and of the Legislatures of Neighboring States, Interesting Correspondence, Choice Selections, and

Complete Weekly Market Reports

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR IT.

TERMS FOR THE

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

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These prices are invariable. Terms—CASH in advance. Remit in Drafts or Postoffice Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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Address all orders and letters to

"THE COMMERCIAL,"
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
SATURDAY, JULY 31,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
FOR SUMMER.
Previous to the opening of our FALL STOCK, we are offering at remarkably Low Prices,
Summer Dress Goods
AND
FINE SUMMER SILKS.
It is with pleasure we invite attention to a few of the many Good Bargains to be found on our counters.
AT 12 CENTS
YARD WIDE LINEN SUITINGS.
AT 12½ CENTS,
JAPANESE SILKS—Just half price.
AT 12½ CENTS,
Choice Colors in SUMMER GRASS CLOTHS.
AT 12½ CENTS,
A choice variety of DRESS GOODS for the season, worth fully 25 cents.
AT 15 CENTS,
GRAY MIXED MOHAIRS, well worth 37½ cents.
AT 25 CENTS,
New Designs in Plaid Grenadines.
AT 25 CENTS,
A Fine Selection of New Dress Goods.
ALSO,
Extra Good Bargains in all kinds of Desirable Goods, Grenadines and Hernanias, Dress Linens, &c., &c.
We would respectfully invite attention to the extra good value in BLACK DRESS GOODS of all kinds. BLACK CASHMERES, a complete new assortment of which we will open to-morrow, at prices much lower than any we have ever had the pleasure of offering.
Some Rare Good Bargains in Black and Colored Dress Silks.
LADIES' LINEN SUITS
AND
COSTUMES.
Jas. Caldwell AND Co
Have just received a Large Assortment of Ladies' Linen Suits and Costumes, which they are offering at a REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT. on Early Season Prices.
FANCY SILKS,
BLACK GRENADINES,
Black Hernanias
AND
Summer Dress Goods,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
BLACK SILKS,
MOHAIR LUSTRES,
ALPACAS, TAMISE CLOTHS,
WOOL DELAINES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
ALL WOOL CASHMERES,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Agents for the
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
Jas. Caldwell & Co.,
Nos. 115 and 117 Federal Street,
Allegheny City, Pa.
CARPETS.
JULY 6, 1875.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS!
During this month, while taking stock, we shall offer all stocks on hand at the lowest prices ever known since 1862, will close out many of our new and choice patterns, to make room for others.
At Less Than Actual Cost.
A number of MADE-UP CARPETS, in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain, will be sold at less than auction prices.
Call early and get the first choice of patterns.
McFarland, Collins AND Co
New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.
CARPETS!
Oil Cloths,
Cocoa and China
Mattings,
LINOLEUM,
Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
Table and Piano Covers,
IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
At Reduced Prices.
O. McClintock & Co.,
33 FIFTH AVENUE.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER PACKING GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
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SUMMER RESORTS.
Headquarters for Pittsburghers!
HOLDZKOM HOUSE,
Brigantine Beach,
Situated close to the Surf, affords the Best and Safest Bathing on the Coast.
For Quiet, Home Comfort this House excels.
Gunning and Fishing unequaled.
Terms very moderate. Address
Capt. Wm. Holdzkom,
BRIGANTINE BEACH, N. J.
Yacht Tip Top meets the 8 A. and 2:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. MWF
PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY,
and for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
SATURDAY, JULY 31,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
Ladies, Misses and Children's Suits
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Ladies' White and Colored Linen Suits.
Ladies' Alpaca, DeBege and Poplin Suits.
Misses' White and Colored Suits.
Children's P. K. Embroidered Dresses.
And a beautiful assortment of Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Suits at Exceedingly Low Prices.
ALSO, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
Ladies' Suits of all kinds, made in the best possible manner and in most fashionable styles, at prices never known to be so low before.
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS IN
LACE POINTS AND SACQUES.
Ladies' Waists, white and colored.
Ladies' Summer Skirts, very low.
Ladies' Summer Underwear.
Ladies' Undergarments, all qualities.
Ladies' Summer Cloth Sacques and Outside Coverings,
Of every style and description, at very low prices.
WHITE GOODS.
Piques, a splendid assortment.
Nainsooks, Jaconets, Swisses.
Victoria Lawns,
Tartalans, Tuckings, &c., &c.
Turkish and Honeycomb Sacquings.
Real Bargains in all the Departments.
AT
JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S.,
MARKET STREET,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 31, 1875.

The quiet of the money market remains unchanged, a condition of things which is likely to continue as long as no new influences are brought into the problem. It is frequently asked why the money market is reported dull, with an insufficient demand, when there is now more money borrowed than there was two years ago. The question can only be answered by saying that it is not the amount of loans that fixes a condition of activity or dullness in business, but the use which is made of the loans. The greater the rapidity of circulation, the more actively money performs its various functions before returning to the bank again, the greater the business activity created. Money drawn from bank may be kept out a week, having paid a single debt, or the same amount of money kept in active employment may pay many debts and get back to bank in the same time. In either case the bank loans would be the same, as far as the bank reports would show, but as far as business is concerned, the amount of work done by the money borrowed, would be much greater in the latter than in the former case. Under the influence of this inactivity, loans have fallen in New York to as low as one per cent. per annum on call and to six or seven per cent. per annum on commercial paper of approved names. In this city paper is easily sold on the street at nine to ten per cent. which two years ago would pay from twelve to eighteen per cent. per annum, so that the rate of interest regulates it all, or is regulated by the demand for money regardless of the usury laws. On this subject of usury there is a great deal of crude theorizing on the part of those who believe that all moral ends can be secured by statute. It is a very common error, advanced as the truth by such persons, that a particular rate of interest is all that can possibly be paid by business men, and leave them an honest profit. Theoretically any rate of interest can be profitably paid. The *New Englander* says six or seven per cent. is the utmost that can be paid, while the Western operator does not object to 10 or 15 per cent. It all depends upon the profit to be gained out of the transaction. A Chicago gentleman, formerly of this city, very truthfully remarked that 15 per cent. a year on borrowed capital in Pittsburgh prevented him from succeeding, but that with 5 per cent. a month on borrowed capital in Chicago he had grown moderately well off. Money can be loaned on as good security in the West at 15 to 20 per cent. per annum as it can here at 6 to 8 per cent., and yield the borrower as great a profit in the one case as in the other. What we wish to show is this, that the rate of interest is determined by circumstances, out of the control of legislation, and that there is nothing in the nature of things which fixes the maximum.

—English investors have a high appreciation of railroad property, as is shown by the following quotations of British railroad shares taken from the London *Economist*:

Name of Company.	Capital subscribed.	Dividends last 4 years.				Price of Shares.	
		1871	1872	1873	1874	1871	1875
Midland	£16,000,000	7½	8	8	8	134	122
Great Western	15,000,000	7½	8	8	8	134	122
Great Northern	8,000,000	5	6	6	6	120	120
London and Brighton	4,000,000	6	6	6	6	120	120
London and Northwestern	16,000,000	9	9	9	9	178	158
London, Chatham and Dover	4,000,000	2	2	2	2	36	36
Total, capital subscribed	£164,000,000						

At present prices the dividends of the past four years would yield an average of 6½ per cent. on the investment. The English railroad companies scrupulously divide each half year all earnings applicable to dividends. This policy causes their dividends to fluctuate, but still it would be well to see it prevail in this country. Then the earnings of all the railroads should be published every week. The Michigan Central and the Chicago and Northwestern roads, according to their last annual reports, both earned dividends, although net earnings had declined. In both cases, construction had caused floating debts, thus using portion of earnings. This policy may not in the end injure the stockholder; but it gives the managers too much advantage over the general public. Every profit by selling out before the public know the dividend is to be passed, and every before the public announcement of a resumption of dividends. These are some of the reasons why our railways shall not be capitalized at their intrinsic value. There are many small local railroads that have paid their dividends regularly for many years.

—The following is the weekly report of the condition of the New York banks, as received by wire to-day:

Loans, increase	$1,358,900
Specie, decrease	1,582,200
Legal tenders, increase	315,200
Deposits, decrease	1,092,500
Circulation, decrease	23,300
Reserve, decrease	907,100

The following is the report of the operations of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending with July 31, 1875:

Exchanges	$4,401,479 98
Balances	838,785 57

OFFICE OF TRADE & STOCK, BAKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, July 31, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The events of the past week which have had a direct influence upon the stock markets have been unusually exciting.

The failure of the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., was so very unexpected that the news threw the moment arily stagg-red the community, and took every one by surprise. For a while there were grave apprehensions expressed that a panic would ensue similar to that which occurred on the 1st of July, 1873, but the fear only existed for a few minutes, as it was generally appreciated that the present situation of affairs was by no means analogous to that of 1873. There was a sudden shrinkage in values on the Stock Exchange last Tuesday but the whole market soon had it all back, and in many instances prices brighter to-day, than they were before the suspension was announced. The failure of the Commercial Warehouse Company, has been announced, also some minor financial and commercial failures, but these did not have any material influence on our markets.

Government bonds have been unsettled by the rapid changes in the quotations for gold.

The call of the Secretary of the Treasury for $14,853,750 five-twenties of 1852 has been made, and this will extinguish that issue, the next bonds in order being the five-twenties of 1881.

Railroad bonds have been fairly active and in some instances have been advanced.

State bonds are neglected, and are for the most part without any new feature.

Money was in more demand during the week but rates are for the most part unchanged.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 31, 1875.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112⅝	112	112⅛	112⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	120	120	120			
5-20's, 1864	115½	115½				
5-20's, 1865	115½	115½				
5-20's, 1865, new	118½	118½				
5-20's, 1867, registered	118	118				
5-20's, 1867, coupon	120	120				
5-20's, 1868, coupon	120	120				
10-40's	116	116				
6-20's, compounds	106½	106½				
Currency 6's	122	122				
New 5 per cents	111½	111½				
Western Union Tel	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½
Quicksilver	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Pacific Mail	30½	30½	30½	30	30	30
Panama						124
Adams Express	93½	93½				
Wells-Fargo Express	92½	92½				
American Express	52½	52½				
United States Express	41	41				
Erie	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Michigan Central	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Michigan Southern	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½
Illinois Central			93½	93½	93½	93½
Cleveland & Pitts			91½	91½	91½	91½
Chicago & Northw'n	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Do., preferred	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½
Rock Island	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½
St. Paul common	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Do. preferred	57½	57½				57½
Wabash common	25½	25½				25½
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ohio & Mississippi	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½
Union Pacific	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Harlem						
Hannibal and St. Jo	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½
Atlantic & Pacific T						
Iron Mountain						18
C., C. & I. C.	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Mar. L. & Mich						124
Do. preferred						124
South Carolinas, Apr			25½			
South Carolinas, July			22½			
Missouri 6's			87½			

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	91¾	91¾
Reading, sales	35½	
Lehigh Coal, cash sales	62	62
Oil Creek, sales	97½	62
Lehigh Valley	61½	62
Allegheny Valley	26	26
Central Transportation	45½	46
P. C. & St. L., m. b	78	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112⅝.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Gold advanced from 112⅜ to 113, declined to 112⅛, recovered to 112¾ and closed at 112⅝. The decline was facilitated by rumors from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury would sell a large amount of gold next month, some estimates placing the amount as high as $10,000,000. Rates paid for borrowing were 2, 1 and 1¼ per cent. for loans also made flat and at 2 per cent. for carrying.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull and irregular. Railroad bonds stronger in late afternoon dealings, especially Chicago and Rock Island, consolidated gold bonds. Large transactions were made and prices advanced to 97, closing at that figure. In the Gold Room the markets were mainly affected by a rumor in regard to the Bank of England, but the rumor turned out to be without foundation in fact. When the baseless character of the rumor was exposed an advance took place. Western Union rose to 83⅝, and closed at 83½. Lake Shore advanced to 62⅝@62¾, Pacific Mail to 30⅝@30⅜ and Northwestern to 42¾@42¾, last sales having been at these prices. St. Paul was firm at 30¾@30⅝, Ohio and Mississippi recovered from 18½ to 19⅜. The market closed active and irregular. Transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 118,383 shares, of which 21,670 were Lake Shore, 9,050 Northwestern common, 2,200 Pacific Mail, 25,600 Ohio and Mississippi and 20,670 Western Union.

The following were the closing quotations.

STOCKS.			
W. U. Tel Co	83½	St. Paul	30½
Pacific Mail	29½	Do preferred	56½
Adams Express	106½	Wabash	25½
Wells-Fargo Ex	93½	Do preferred	41½
American Ex	57	Fort Wayne	97½
U. S. Express	42	Terre Haute	14½
New York Central	101	Do preferred	27
Erie	19½	Chicago & Alton	103½
Do preferred	39	Do preferred	118½
Mich. Central	93½	Burlington & Q	124½
Lake Shore	62¾	Hannibal & St. Jo	23½
Illinois Central	93½	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	19
Cleveland & Pitts	91½	Del. & Lack	119
Northwestern	42¾	Union Pac. stock	79½
Do preferred	64½	Central Pac. bds	105½
N. J. Central	103½	Union Pac. bds	101¾
Rock Island	106½		

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	120	5-20's, 1868	120
5-20's, 1864	116	10-40's	116
5-20's, 1865	118½	10-40's coupons	116½
5-20's, 1865, new	119½	New 5's	116½
5-20's, 1867	120	Currency 6's	122

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	101¾	Virginia, new	36
Tennessee, old	53½	Virginia, old	37
Tennessee, new	40½		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 31, 1875.

The closing day of the month was not a very active one as regards the checks owing to the unfavorable character of the weather, which increases the sluggishness naturally prevailing at this season of the year. The features of trade continued mainly in the upward tendency of prices in many of the leading staples, and the firm character of values generally. In grain, wheat and oats were firm with an upward movement in the former while corn was steady. Produce was as active as could be expected under the adverse meteorological influences, with butter firm and somewhat higher, eggs depressed and lower, and potatoes, apples, fresh fruits and vegetables, in fair supply and good demand at steady prices. In groceries, trade was limited, and prices unchanged, except as regards fish, the new catch being materially advanced in prices. Provisions were strong with an advance of ½@¾c per ₰ on bacon and dried beef, and 50@75c per barrel on mess pork. Wool is moving slowly at prices not quotably changed from our last report. Dry goods are steady with a moderate jobbing trade and a firm tone to prices. Petroleum was weak with a slight decline in both crude and refined, but with a liberal movement in bulk branches of the trade. Lumber and building materials, iron and hardware, and general merchandise did a rather light business at steady values.

The Rains and the Crops.

Much apprehension is expressed concerning the effect of the late rains on the crop throughout Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky. There seems to be little doubt that much damage has been done to the winter wheat, oats and barley. Exactly what the percentage of destruction will be, cannot yet be determined, but it is probable that, taken in connection with the destruction last spring, the crop of winter wheat in these States will be practically a failure. The increased acreage and good condition of the spring wheat and the surplus of last year's crop will doubtless offset the effect of this shortage on the market to a certain degree; yet it is tolerably safe to calculate upon increased prices for breadstuffs the coming year, as the best estimates on the new crop of wheat do not place it above seventy per cent. of the average. The effect on oats is not so easily calculated. The destruction is not probably so large and as the acreage is very great, there will probably be a plentiful supply of that grain, harvested in a rather poor condition. The large acreage and immense yield promised by all the reports on the corn crop will also operate against very high prices for oats, which have ruled relatively higher the past season than corn. The effect of the failure in this country will not be to produce any scarcity of food, as the stocks of grain in the country are amply sufficient to prevent any such calamity; but the destruction of export staples, to be counted by tens of millions, which would have added so much to the wealth of country, and the consequent higher prices which the working classes will have to pay for breadstuffs are great misfortunes. It is to be feared that another result will be to retard the revival of trade so confidently expected the coming fall, as it was the movement of these crops, and the return to the farmer of their equivalent in merchandise, which was depended upon to exert so wholesome an influence on commercial affairs.

Important Shipment.

An important shipment of merchandise was made on Saturday, which is worthy note, not only for the extension of trade and manufactures which it marks, but also as illustrating the value of cheap freights and our river connections. There were loaded on the Fearless and Iroquois two hundred and twenty five packages of cotton ties for Galveston, and ten thousand kegs of nails for Nashville and the upper Mississippi. The cotton ties are shipped at a rate of fifty cents per hundred to Galveston, involving great reshipments, or about one-fourth the usual railway charges. The nails were also enabled to be sold by the low rates of freight prevailing on the river. These are important examples of the benefit to be gained from our river connections and competition in the freighting business.

The Export Trade in Leather.

The following from the *Shipping List* is interesting as showing the growth of the leather trade during the past few years:

The following table from an official source shows the value of the leather exported from the United States since 1859:

Value.		Value.
1859-60	$ 4,000,000	1872-73	$ 5,473,171
1860-61	4,955,313	1873-74	5,975,171
1861-62	2,854,850	1874-75 (11 mos.)	5,373,471

In the list of our foreign commerce there is nothing that shows a more healthful growth than as this article of leather. But even the figures in the table given can hardly convey the story how this trade was created. Some years ago the sole leather merchants in the "swamps" carried their market distinctly to a glorious excess of stock. Prices were low and irregular. By concerted action they collected a large amount of leather and shipped it to England to be sold for what it would bring by auction. They did not expect a profit, and indeed they got none. But they were willing to bear a loss in order to break the influence upon the market exercised like regularity. They not only succeeded at home, but they stumbled into a fine foreign trade. The exceedingly low prices of the early consignments of leather induced purchasers to try the American article in place of their previous. The cost of production was and is very low, much lower than it is abroad; and the indifference of the first shippers to profit put the trade beyond the competition of local producers. American leather was first tried under no-picion, then it was liked, finally it was sought after. We adopted the foreign market first with the very cheapest qualities, then with better. The average value of the twenty-one and a half millions exported during the first eleven months of the year 1874-75 was more than a cent a pound higher than the average for a series of years past, although leather has declined in price at home, showing that a better and higher priced article has been shipped. England and Germany take about three-fourths of our products, Germany receiving about half as much as England.

The Future of Provisions.

C. A. Mair & Co., of Chicago, have issued a circular discussing the situation in pork, iron which we make the following extracts:

The stock of pork here is 50,000 barrels against 150,000 last year, same time, and the price this year is 20 against $25 50 last year. It is pretty generally thought that the country is largely short in pork, and the manufacturers have only 50,0 barrels short. The "milking process" began a little later this year than last, but the price being so much lower, we think that we will likely have an upturn of a dollar or so before the next important decline.

The arguments of the "bears" are: That the quantity of pork is double that of last year; larger receipts of summer hogs; two-thirds more pork in Cincinnati the decline of 5 per barrel on pork last October, with but 50,0 barrels on hand here when we opened the new season, and which showed its intrinsic value; the suddenness of reactions after any considerable advances, and the indisposition of capitalists here to be called further than to make carrying cost on porks while on the other hand, the "bulls" claim that we have no summer pork this year against 70,000 to 80,000 barrels last year making last summer's stock, so far as consumptive material is concerned, equal to this year's stock; the stock in the city of New York being 15,000 bbls less than last year; the additional fact that mess pork is bought to go to districts heretofore using none, and the elasticity with which pork recommands 50 per barrel more than a relative price on middles. The great and formidable bear behind which they fortify themselves, however, is the enormous shipments of meats to England and the Continent from January 1 to July 25, inclusive—this year the exports were 294,205,164 lbs against 152,231,279 lbs, and shipments of pork out of this market in the same time were 54,779,351 lbs against 39,986,168 last year, and of lard, 62,596,102 lbs, against 38,986,570 lbs; this, unlike last year, is largely in excess, while for the six months from November 1, 1875, to May 1, 1874, the exports footed up 103,600,000 lbs less than the season previous, logs being about 56 @ 66 50, and this year steadily hold their own at $7 50@8 00.

Receipts of Produce.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in the city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,135	Apples, bbls	419
Cheese, bxs	99	Corn, bush	1,400
Oats, bus	1,450	Butter, pkgs	31
Bacon, lbs	414	Potatoes, bus	169

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending Saturday, July 31, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending	July 10.	July 17.	July 24.	July 31.
Flour, bbls	4,632	9,821	9,429	9,389
Apples, bbls	91	178	763	799
Cheese, bxs	2,796	2,841	2,221	1,555
Corn, bus	3,727	6,020	6,905	5,904
Wheat, bus	6,154	8,527	5,481	9,959
Barley, bus	996	450	2,140	
Rye, bus	512	1,063		467
Oats, bus	17,611	14,250	13,405	14,088
Butter, pkgs	296	192	442	313
Bacon, lbs	3,972	1,067	13,206	6,260
Bacon, tes	330	693	1,185	1,142
Potatoes, bus	5,418	11,256	8,387	2,259
Hay, bales	2,992	2,229	1,150	755

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The volume of business in grain circles continues light owing to unfavorable conditions of trade, and the unsettled character of the market. Receipts continue very light, although wheat, corn and oats show an increase from the previous week. Wheat is firm tending upward, under the influence of the unfavorable news from producing districts about the winter wheat crop. The Chicago market took a decided upward turn also, owing to somewhat difficult to give specific reasons, owing to the fact that winter wheat cannot be laid down here from the Western markets at the present time, and the prices which millers are willing to pay, or which would be indicated by prices at the seaboard. For corn and oats there are not enough transactions to establish a market, and the prices given are nominal. Receipts for the week are 5,959 bushels against 5,481 bushels last week. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat nominally at $1 50@1 53 per bushel; Ohio and Indiana do at $1 48@1 50; Ohio and Illinois amber at $1 45@1 47; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 40@1 43; spring wheat is higher; No 2 Chicago rolling at $1 33@1 35. The higher prices obtainable for corn have shut off receipts which were 8,000 bushels for the week, against 4,837 bushels last week. Prices are firmer at about former rates. We quote shelled at 80@82c for yellow; 77@78c for high and low mixed. Ear was quiet and depressed at 70@72c. Oats show a firmer feeling, although not notably higher. The light stock in first hands here, and the unfavorable weather for the new crop are influences on the bull side of the market; but there is not a strong demand and we could not learn of a material advance. Receipts continued heavy, the average, being 14,088 bushels for the week against 13,450 bushels last week. We quote at 34@36c for white; 32@33c for mixed. Rye was quiet and steady with a fair inquiry at $1 10@1 12. Jobbing prices of corn and oats ruled 2@3c above these quotations. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stock in granary at the principal parts of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, on New York canals and by rail, at the undermentioned dates was as follows:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
July 24, '75	9,674,731	7,853,294	1,736,314	29,549	56,795
July 17, '75	8,816,364	7,672,772	2,003,879	25,226	56,181
July 10, '75	8,324,636	7,555,222	2,000,000	25,000	55,000
July 3, '75	8,772,833	7,754,222	2,286,310	25,635	57,540
June 26, '75	9,324,967	7,754,222	2,286,310	25,635	57,540
July 26, '74	6,931,757	5,147,939	957,233	20,133	41,894

FLOUR—The adverse advices on the wheat crop and the higher prices in the Western markets continue to have a strengthening influence for flour, and there is a strong upward tendency, and active demand with advanced prices. Receipts for the week were 9,389 barrels, against 9,429 barrels last week. We quote the ruling prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75@7 87 ₰ bbl; amber do do 50@7 62; red wheat flour $6 70; in sacks 25c off ₰ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin $6 50@6 75; Minnesota $6 75@7 25; red winter $6 50@6 75; family flour $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $5 50@6 75; self raising flour, in ₰ packages, $5 25 ₰ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 75; oatmeal $3 50@3 60.

HAY—With light receipts, the market is firm with an upward tendency. The demand, however is not very urgent. Receipts for the week were only 755 bales. We quote prime timothy on track at $21 00@21 50 ₰ ton: No. 2, $19 00@20 00; upland prairie nominally $16 00@17 00. Sales from store were steady at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $27 00@30 00 for No. 1; $23 00@26 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—There is a steady business with prices unchanged. We quote bran at 90c@$1 00 ₰ cwt; shorts $1 20@1 30 ₰ cwt; middlings $1 35@1 55 ₰ cwt; chopped feed $1 70@1 80 ₰ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₰ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There was a satisfactorily active demand at steady prices. Receipts for the week were moderately liberal, being 799 barrels against 763 barrels last week. We quote cooking apples $4 50@5 00 per barrel; large cooking $5 50@6 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—There is a very light stock and prices are strong, at $2 20@2 25 for prime white navy; $2 00@2 10 for mediums.

BUTTER—The light supply of choice grades of table butter, operated on the market to-day and established an advance in prices of about 2c per pound. Receipts by railroad during the week were 313 packages. There was a strong demand and sales active for choice to fancy grades at firm prices; lower grades were dull and difficult to sell even at lower prices. Fresh lots of choice were quoted at 22c per pound; fair to good 18@21c; common 10 @16c.

CHEESE—There is an active movement at steady prices. The week's receipts were 1,833 boxes against 2,221 last week. We quote at 10½@11½c per ₰ for prime Ohio factory; York Goshen, 12@13c; Switzer 16@18c; Limberger 11@16c.

EGGS—The market was weak to-day and fell off 1@2c. Most dealers were asking 20c, although to make sales in many cases 15c per dozen was taken. We quote 15@16c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—We note round lots transactions at 50@55c. A light jobbing trade is reported at 60c.

FRUITS—Blackberries are in good supply and active at 14@15c per quart. Whortleberries are rather slow at $1 25@1 50 per bushel. California pears are brisk at $7 00 per bushel; country do $3 00@4 00. Peaches are in light supply and firm at $1 00@2 00 per bushel. California peats are brisk at $7 00 per bushel; country do $3 00@4 00. Peaches are in light supply and firm at $1 00@2 00 per basket, according to quality and condition. Watermelons are in liberal supply at $8 00@10 00 per hundred; canteloupes $5 00@10 00 per hundred.

POTATOES—Receipts during the past week were light being only 1,400 bushels, and the trade in dealers hands however is liberal, and, with good demand, quotations are firm at $2 00@2 25 per barrel for Peerless and Early Rose.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade. Spring chickens are quoted at 50@55c per pair; old fowls at 50@60c per pair.

SEEDS—We quote seed buckwheat steady at $1 75 ₰ bushel; flaxseed firm at $1 60@1 65; timothy seed is in a little inquiry at $3 00 per bushel.

SWEET POTATOES—The market is steady; quoted at $10 00 per barrel.

VEGETABLES—Liberal supply and active demand prices are easy. We quote: Cabbages $5 00@6 00 ₰ hundred. Onions $3 00@4 00 ₰ barrel; $1 00@1 25 ₰ bushel. Tomatoes in good supply and easy, $1 50@2 00 ₰ bushel.

Provisions.

Trade was fairly active considering the condition of the weather. Prices are strong with a material advance on bacon, breakfast bacon, dried beef and mess pork. Receipts were liberal, being 2,500 pieces and 1,142 pieces during the past week.

BACON—The market is strong and higher. We quote shoulders at 10c; clear rib sides 12½c; clear sides 12½@13c.

HAMS—Are firm with an upward tendency. We quote plain sugar-cured at 14c ₰ lb; canvassed 14½c; sugar-cured shoulders at 11½c ₰ lb; do canvassed 11½c; breakfast bacon canvassed is quoted at 15@16c.

DRIED BEEF—Is in moderate demand; we quote beef tongues, ₰ dozen, $6 50; ham sausage, 10c; links do, 12½c; bologna sausage and blood pudding, 7c. We quote at $22 50 ₰ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, 9½@10c; half bbls, 10c; 10 ₰ pails, 10½c; 5 ₰ pails do, 10½c; 3-10 pails do, 10½c; in 5 ₰ do, 10½c; in 3 ₰ do, 11c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, in barrels, at $1 10@1 15; in half bbls, $1 20@1 25.

TALLOW—Sales at 5½@5¾c ₰ ₰ for choice, and 5c for cake.

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

August 2.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison in bbls for previous weeks. The quantities of refined eastward by the various railroads, including the Allegheny Valley, West Penn, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville:

	Reels crude Bbls.	Exp's P.R.R. Bbls.	Exp's A.V.R.R. Bbls.	Exp's P.&C.R.R. Bbls.
Monday, July 26	5,328		2,621	2,611
Tuesday, July 27	4,907		2,576	2,111
Wednesday, July 28	3,776		3,213	1,561
Thursday, July 29	2,962		1,435	2,341
Friday, July 30	6,152		2,231	1,571
Saturday, July 31	6,716		3,638	718
Totals for week	33,842		15,734	8,799
Since Jan. 1	567,380	1,053,125	249,213	215,415
To July 31, 1875	600,922	1,053,140	264,947	211,212
Same time 1874	1,135,300	1,924,150	414,450	
Same time 1873	1,099,902	33,990	363,966	
Same time 1872	682,111	91,745	326,391	
Same time 1871	1,000,000	90,000	300,000	
Same time 1870	696,813	90,274	302,240	
Same time 1869	404,611	92,000	302,000	
Same time 1868	338,316	92,181	285,287	

BUSINESS.—The early part of the week was stimulized by a marked advance in prices. Prices are generally 1c higher than at the week's carrying values as high as $1 00 for United at the close. Another slight advance was realized on Monday, but since then the market has been irregular with fluctuations of 5@10c on a single day, and then comparatively dull. The downward course which by Saturday lost about 75c of the 2c advance gained in the early part of the week. The volume of business during the week was as shown from the following statement of daily sales at Parkers and at other points:

	At Parkers.	Other points.
Monday	14,500	1,800
Tuesday	25,000	2,000
Wednesday	21,900	2,500
Thursday	23,500	3,000
Friday	22,000	2,400
Saturday	51,400	5,000
Total	157,900	16,500
Last week	123,000	12,100

The downward course of the market during the latter part of the week has been the subject of much comment in oil circles. It is generally admitted that the decline was forced upon the producers, tankers and Pittsburgh buyers. How far the operations of this influence are to be charged with the responsibility of the late disastrous fluctuations in prices, is a question open to discussion. It would seem however, that when tankers place the custody and control of their property in the hands of a syndicate they are surrendering to them, as is now to a great extent the case in the oil regions, their title to the evils under which they have suffered for some time.

The refined market in the early part of the week indicated very little change from that existing to a certain extent, making an advance of ¼@¾c. On Friday and Saturday, however, a reaction was experienced, and the market fell back to a point about ½c below the opening prices of the week. Jobbing parcels of refined continues liberal, the total shipments for the week reaching 24,191 barrels as will be seen by reference to our statistics. The exports of petroleum from seaboard ports since January 1st, compared with preceding years, were as follows:

	1875.	1874.
From New York, galls	76,274,624	82,987,562
Other ports	42,384,431	47,888,822
Total	118,584,055	129,856,384
Same time 1874	galls.	119,093,343
Same time 1873		73,584,209

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all parts by rail and river for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	18,691	33,842

The following are the receipts of crude oil from all parts by river and rail from January 1st to—

	Barrels.
July 31, 1875	600,922
Same time 1874	1,135,459
Same time 1873	1,099,902
Same time 1872	682,111
Same time 1871	653,344
Same time 1870	696,813
Same time 1869	404,911
Same time 1868	338,316
Same time 1867	479,709
Same time 1866	349,709
Same time 1865	310,987

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various routes for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Allegheny Valley R. R.	3,638	24,191
Pgh. and Connellsville R. R.	6,534	8,797
Total	18,691	24,491

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years, from January 1st to July 31st:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Penn'a. R.R.	63,625	91,745	33,990	93,275	1,053
P. C. & St. L. R.R.	374,115	326,391	363,966	302,240	264,947
P. A. C. R.R.					211,212
Total	329,740	418,129	397,956	564,429	572,908

SATURDAY.

CRUDE—The markets for crude petroleum yesterday were rather weak and offish. The market opened at about the closing prices of the previous day, and during the forenoon a slightly easier feeling was developed. Conduit being quoted at 87½@90c; United 85c, bid: shipment 61 12¾. In the afternoon, however, there was a weaker market, and prices fell off 2@3c on the various deliveries. The volume of transactions was moderate, and the decline much apprehension in that class of business men. That the resolutions were not inspired by the greatest wisdom, seems to be established by the fact that the local wool trade has during the past few years stood as a shield to protect the farmers from the operations of manufacturers, who have generally sought to depress the market upon the appearance of the new clip. Wool growers know all this, and that the lower prices now prevailing this year, as compared with last season, are due to the increased clips, and that dealers generally are armed with that state of facts. Values have been quotably unchanged since our last report, as follows: Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia clothing combing, 38@40c; ₰ ₰ medium do 41@43c; coarse do indiscriminate, 42@44c; fine delaine, 44@46c; coarse and medium do 43@45c; pulled wools 40c.

The Pittsburgh *Bulletin* of Saturday says: "We noted in our last weekly report a slight improvement in the tone of the general market, and this feeling seems to be fairly sustained. There is nothing in the way of new features to report, but certainly actual increase of business, but matters have progressed a little more uniformly, and many of the trade hold to the opinion that the time present at least, values have seen the worst of it. Buyers are still very chary of stocks, etc., are in some cases held high, than they can be sold, and will undoubtedly have to be modified a little before any thing like active values, but fine and choice combing wools are firm at former selling rates. Coarse and medium grades are steady and selling very well. On California wools there is also an absence of this depressing feeling prevailing disposition to force trade, and unless there is some unforeseen change holders think it will be just about as profitable to carry wools. The prospect for a free distribution of clothing wools can hardly be said to have greatly improved, in advance of full conditions, but the market, if kept, beyond certain specialties, retarding purchases and tending to still keep operations down to a small compass. Manufacturers, however, must have some supplies, and may have to buy soon. Meanwhile they think it will be just about as profitable to carry wools. The prospect for a free distribution of clothing wools can hardly be said to have greatly improved, in advance of full conditions, but the market, if kept, beyond certain specialties, retarding purchases and tending to still keep operations down to a small compass. Manufacturers, however, must have some supplies, and may have to buy soon. Meanwhile they think it will be just about as profitable to carry wools. On lots already in yard holders ask comparatively full rates, but when offerings are made ex-ship the disposition is to name an attractive figure. We learn of 100 tons Eglinton at about 39@40, and 150 tons Coltness in lots on the quoted range. American pig dull and unchanged, and so little faith do many of the trade have in a revival of business this fall, that they consider it almost an impossibility to report the market except at long intervals. There is now, as for some time past, and frequently noted by us, a fairly steady demand for pipe iron, and in view of the contract to be awarded, considerable interest is felt in the matter, and the agents here for Joseph Rogers & Sons have increased the advance on table cutlery to twenty-five per cents, instead of twenty per cent., as heretofore.

Nails continue somewhat unsettled, but the tone on the whole rather weak, and close buyers can gain easier terms without much difficulty. The current quotations are $3 75 for all most any sized parcel from first hands, but sales have been made at less than $3 75 for lots over, and would probably be duplicated.—*Bulletin.*

[By Associated Press.]

July 31—Manufactured copper steady; new sheathing 30c; Ingot Lake firm at 24c. Iron—Scotch pig quiet at $19 00@19 50. American $22 00@23 00. Russia sheet quiet at 13½c gold. Nails quiet on $3 00@3 50; clinch $5 00@

CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers on to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 1, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.094	60	89	N. E.	Gentle	Lt.rain.
2 P. M.	29.986	61	72	E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	29.942	61	88	E.	Gentle	Lt.rain.

Mean barometer....29.983 Highest thermom...68
Mean thermometer...61 Lowest thermom....59
Rainfall.....65

Base Ball.

The COMMERCIAL press-room nine defeated the *Dispatch* press-room boys, Saturday, by a score of 14 to 12. The victors in this game would like to "tackle" the employees in the *Chronicle* press-room, or any other press-room in the city.

Flour Advancing.

The condition of the wheat crop in this State, as well as in the adjacent States, is becoming alarming. With such discouraging reports from all parts, we can earnestly advise our customers to order *Rising Sun Flour* even at present rates, as prices *must go still higher.*

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.,
No. 255 Liberty street.

Personal.

Joseph Abel and family have returned from Atlantic City.

Thos. McTighe and wife have returned from Cape May.

Gen. William Blakeley takes advantage of the Allegheny Valley Railroad excursion to Buffalo.

Rev. J. D. Herr will do up the Sunday School Convention at Chautauqua for the *Baptist Witness.*

John J. Torley and family have returned from Brigantine Beach.

Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

Within two weeks it is said this company will have extended its lines to this city to compete with the Western Union east. This company should not be confounded with the Pacific and Atlantic Company, which formerly had an office here. Mr. E. W. Stimmel, of Washington, D. C., has been appointed manager of the offices of the company to be located in this city, and J. L. McBratney, of Allegheny city, formerly an operator in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, will be manager of the Allegheny city office.

The St. Clair Hotel.

The above well known hotel, owned and operated for several years past by J. N. Anderson, changed hands on Saturday, Mr. C. P. Bailey assuming charge. The new proprietor hails from the oil regions, where he enjoys an extensive acquaintance, which will no doubt be of great benefit to him in his new capacity. He is, besides, well and favorably known in this locality. The office will be in charge of Walter B. Heilen, the former popular clerk at the Robinson House. The house has been renovated throughout, and with the change of new *regime*, about to be inaugurated, will offer unsurpassed inducements to the traveling public.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In the case of J. S. McMillan versus Jas. Rees *et al.* a rule was granted on the latter to show cause why Rees should not be attached for contempt of Court in refusing to obey injunction of June 12, 1874. Returnable September 1st, 1875.

In the case of Carroll, Adams & Co., vs. Richard McLain, on motion of plaintiff's counsel, judgment was entered for $2,091 in default of sufficient affidavit of defense.

In the case of E. A. L. Roberts vs. S. O. Gotham, a rule to show cause was granted why the defendant should not be attached for contempt of Court.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Wm. M. Reiber, of Millerstown, Butler county, filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Shafer.

The well-known Oil City firm of Owston & Sowers, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy, with some $50,000 of liabilities.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

John Davis was appointed Election Assessor of the Third district, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh; A. Hunter, Election Assessor of the Fourth district, Fourteenth ward, vice John Lowry, resigned; John D. Littell, of the First district, Twelfth ward, vice E. Seward, who has removed from the ward; and J. W. Jones, of the First district, Fourteenth ward, vice Henry W. Treese, resigned.

A. S. Miller, Esq., was appointed auditor in the case of H. B. Wilkins, for use, vs. John B. Hogan, *et ux.*

Judgment of non suit was taken off in the case of Patrick Regan vs. Michael Dwyer.

In the case of M. Grogan vs. George W. Exler, auditor's report was confirmed absolutely.

In the case of the Commonwealth *ex-rel.* vs. Eliza Applegate, account of committee was confirmed absolutely.

Amy Harbison, by her next friend, filed a libel in divorce against Matthew Harbison, and a subpœna was awarded.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Michael Carey, a rule to show cause was granted why appraisers should not make return of inventory and appraisement.

A subpœna was awarded in the divorce case of Elizabeth Lawrence, by her next friend, vs. William B. Lawrence.

A subpœna was awarded in the divorce case of Catharine Schmidt, by her next friend vs. Anton Schmidt.

In the matter of John Coyle, a lunatic, it appearing to the Court by petition filed that the said John Coyle was duly found a lunatic, according to the laws of Louisiana, the Court appointed Domenec Gallagher committee of his estate in this Commonwealth, it appearing that Coyle is a resident of Louisiana, but is possessed of certain real estate in this county.

In the matter of the application of the Hazlewood Building and Loan Association for the decree of dissolution, C. Smith and A. B. Stevenson, Esq., were appointed appraisers.

The Oakland Methodist Episcopal Church of Pittsburgh was allowed to amend its charter, a final order having been made.

A final order was granted in the matter of the application of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Fawn township for leave to amend its charter.

In the equity proceedings of Emma T. Wray vs. Charles A. Wray *et al.*, T. Baird Patterson, Esq., was appointed guardian *ad litem* of C. A. Wray.

Wm. Swindell, of the Third ward, Allegheny; John Hughes, of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, and J. J. Flannery, of the Third ward, Pittsburgh, were declared duly elected Common Councilmen.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

A subpœna was awarded in the divorce case of Linda M. Scott vs. her next friend, Albert Young vs. Thomas Scott.

J. C. McCombs, Esq., was appointed master and examiner in the equity proceedings of John F. Bennett vs. George H. Bennett *et al.*

In the case of Baird vs. Isaac Taylor, the Court appointed James Fitzsimmons, Esq., examiner and master.

A subpœna was awarded in the divorce proceeding of Hannah Butler, by her next friend, S. P. Collins vs. Charles Butler.

A rule was granted on the plaintiff to show cause why the proceedings should not be quashed in the case of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., vs. E. Goodell.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted in the matter of the petition of Joseph Laufman for the same. The petitioner is in jail, and wants an opportunity to testify before a Commissioner in his own behalf in a divorce in which he is a party.

A subpœna was awarded in the divorce case of Mary M. Drake, by her next friend, James D. Hindman vs. Clement Drake.

J. S. Cook, Esq., was appointed commissioner to inquire into the alleged lunacy of Frank M. Dilworth, Wm. Dilworth being the prosecutor.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Robert Lindsay, convicted of perjury in the McAfee-Scott breach of promise of marriage case, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the county Workhouse.

Patrick Fitzgerald, who plead guilty to being a common pauper, was sent six months to the Workhouse.

FINE PRINTING.

The Success of a Pittsburgh Firm in this Important Specialty.

We have on more than one occasion alluded to the superiority of the job printing turned out by S. Reed, Johnston & Co., and remarked the neat and artistic style in which it is executed. The public are by this time, we imagine, pretty well conversant with the claims of the firm designated to the priority in this line among Pittsburgh firms. We cannot refrain from noticing the excellence and beauty of some specimens lately exhibited to us by the senior member of the firm. When we say that they are the most artistic productions of the kind ever made here we are but giving a candid statement of the result of personal observation. It is foreign to the present purpose to describe these beautiful works of art, but we point with pride to the fact that they are printed by a Pittsburgh firm, who will take pleasure in showing them to any of our readers who may call for the purpose of seeing them. This firm, consisting of Messrs. S. Reed Johnston and James Gillespie, have succeeded so well in the time in which they have been doing business, that they have made additions of room and machinery from time to time, and yet find their capacity too limited. Other improvements, however, are designed to follow in quick succession, which will give the requisite facilities for meeting the largest demand. In connection with the printing house the firm operate an extensive book bindery, of which Mr. Charles F. Peck, a workman of long practical experience, is foreman, and for which a large trade is being rapidly built up.

THE GATCHELL INQUEST.

Lysle's Account of the Tragedy—Verdict of Accidental Drowning.

The jury impanneled to investigate the drowning of Robert S. Gatchell met at the Coroner's office Saturday evening to hear testimony.

Harry Lysle, who was with Gatchell when he lost his life, testified that he had met deceased about one o'clock on the morning named in Sproul's saloon, the "Imperial," on Sixth street. They had drinks together. Gatchell took about two "fingers" of whisky and afterward a bottle of mineral water to sober up on. He was jovial and danced around and sang several songs, after which they started out. Gatchell said he believed he would go up town awhile, and was about starting toward Liberty street when witness suggested that they go home. Gatchell assented, and together they proceeded to the Suspension bridge. The deceased was about half intoxicated, and kept talking and laughing until they reached a point about thirty yards from the south end of the bridge, when he climbed over the rail ing and placing his feet in the net work outside hung there, looking into the water and laughing. Witness grasped hold of him and told him to come back. He only laughed more, and swung round to get loose, at the same time keeping hold of the wire cable, said: "Let's commit suicide." Witness replied, "not any of that" for him, and again tried to get him to come back. He had grasped him by the collar, and was holding on to him with all his strength, until at last, finding that entreaty would avail nothing, he thought he would scare him into compliance, and told him that if he wouldn't come back he would have to let go his hold. The words were scarcely uttered until Gatchell gave a lurch, and, breaking loose, fell into the river. Witness was so startled that he was unable to realize his position until he heard strokes in the water and saw him swim toward the shore. There were barges moored about thirty yards off, and in his wild excitement and the hope that he might yet be saved, witness called to him to keep up—that he had only to go a couple feet further to reach the barges. The barges were about eight or ten yards off, but witness told him otherwise thinking it would encourage him. The next instant he gave a wild despairing shriek, ending in a loud, deep, gargling sound and sank from sight. Witness rushed from the bridge down to the water's edge, and springing upon the barges made his way along to the place he had seen him disappear. He laid down on the boat and peered into the water expecting the body to rise. While in this position a policeman came along and joined him. They remained there a short time, when finding no signs of the body, the officer told him he must go along to the Central Station and make a statement. He did so, and was locked up to await developments.

Alfred Kneiss, the barkeeper of the Imperial, who had sold Gatchell the liquor, testified that the deceased came there about one o'clock, and called for whisky. He appeared sober. He had two drinks, swallowing but a small quantity each time, after which he took a bottle of mineral water, witness thought, to sober him up. Harry Lysle was there, and Gatchell bought two cigars, one for Lysle and one for himself. Lysle took a five cent one, when Gatchell insisted on him taking a twenty-five cent one. The former refused, and they finally compromised on a fifteen cent one. After singing and dancing around a bit, Gatchell started out with Lysle, and said he guessed he would go up town. Lysle told him he'd better come along home with him, and he said he believed he would. As they went up Sixth street Gatchell was singing and making so much noise that witness went into the door and cautioned him to keep quiet, or they'd be arrested. He answered that he "guessed the police wouldn't touch them," and went on. This was all he knew of it until Lysle came back on his way to the Central Station and informed him that he was drowned.

Mr. Duncan, a member of the Hutchinson Battery, who assisted in firing the cannon, testified as to the finding of the body.

The jury, after hearing the above testimony, agreed upon the following verdict:

"R. S. Gatchell came to his death on the morning of July 30, 1873, by accidentally falling from the Sixth street Suspension bridge into the Allegheny river, he being at the time under the influence of liquor and having carelessly exposed his life by climbing over the railing of said bridge."

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

Report of the Controller for July.

James Brown, Esq., Controller of Allegheny city, favors us with a detailed statement of the finances of our sister city for the month just closed, as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
City taxes, etc.	$124,695 76
Markets	1,365 68
Diamond scales	137 35
Second ward scales	246 20
Fourth ward scales	22 42
Wharves and landings	209 97
Inspector wood and bark	311 26
Licenses and forfeitures	736 75
Delinquent taxes	7,943 33
Regulation of lots	284 03
Public license	225 00
Ground rents	632 29
Board of Health	26 00
Sundry sources	15 00
Interest on unexpended balances	90 22
Grading and paving	4,284 50
Sewer construction	1,392 20
Opening and widening street	391 07
Street permits	104 00
Construction of board walks	15 63
Sale of fire-cows	150 00
Rent Postoffice rooms	400 00
Water rents, per meter	45 35
Water rents, new buildings	100 00
Water rents, second assessment	199 99
Poor fund, No. 1	1,108 38
Poor fund, No. 2	22,503 44
EXPENDITURES.	
Salaries	$ 3,347 05
Interest	2,928 21
Fire department	13,605 54
Printing	3 00
Streets	6,456 38
Wharves and landings	103 75
Surveys	250 00
Police	3,347 87
Contingent fund	2,289 79
Water works	16,450 27
Gas	4,151 46
Interest on wharf bonds	342 50
City property	472 38
Grading and paving streets	5,534 09
Sewers	1,078 36
Board of Health	864 44
Park Commissioners	1,620 80
Interest on Sewer bonds	2,222 50
Widening streets	1,600 00
Board walks	90 00
Interest on park bonds	2,100 00
Bills payable	50,000 00
Poor fund, No. 1	30,158 96
Poor fund No. 2	22,000 00
Sewer fund No. 2	1,833 98
Balance in treasury, July 1	$ 69,354 27
Receipts for July	167,189 62
Total	$236,543 89
Disbursements for July	$173,451 97
Balance on hand August 1, 1875	63,091 92
Total	$236,543 89
DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT.	
Deposited in city depositories	$ 63,091 92

Cutting Affray.

About nine o'clock last night James O'Brien and Conner Haugh got into a fight at the corner of High and Wylie streets, in which the latter was severely cut in his left wrist. O'Brien was arrested and lodged in the Central station.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THERE is no vacancy in the Board of Fire Commissioners.

REV. ROBERT JOHN COSTER, of Bishop Bowman Institute, is at Cape May.

JOHNSTOWN has shipped, thus far this season, ten thousand quarts of huckleberries to this city.

THE County Republican Executive Committee meet to-morrow afternoon.

MR. J. ST. CLAIR CLARKSON, a journalist of Wheeling, is in the city on a visit.

A CENTENNIAL Glee Club has been organized, with Walter Pope, Jr., as leader.

MAYOR HARTZELL has returned from his Western trip much improved.

BOOTH & FLINN, contractors, of this city, are looking after a paving job in Steubenville.

Over five hundred persons attended the Locomotive Engineers' picnic at Walls, Saturday.

MR. C. GILBERT, a pattern maker at Robinson, Rea & Co.'s foundry, on the South Side, had a finger cut off, Saturday, by some part of the machinery.

DURING the month of July, just closed, rain fell to the amount of 5.25 inches. The same month last year produced 7.68 inches, but 3.29 inches fell in one night, that of the great flood of the 26th.

WM. MCKNIGHT and wife have brought an action against Messrs. Cunningham & Hunter, glass manufacturers, for damages caused by allowing refuse matter from the works to be deposited on property of the plaintiffs.

THE Board of Pardons holds its regular meeting at the Executive Department, at Harrisburg, to-morrow. A large number of applications for recommendation for executive clemency will come before it for consideration.

A MAN named Patrick McNalley, a carpenter, fell from the second story of a new house, at McDonald, Saturday, his side striking the timber in the lower story, and was so badly injured that it is thought he will not recover. He was taken to his home at Noblestown.

THE Wampum (Lawrence county) *Quiver* says: The Dodge Club, of Allegheny, are camping above the Junction. Over two hundred turtles were caught up to Saturday night last, and on Sunday two hundred New Castleites took dinner with the boys on turtle soup.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that excursion tickets to Cresson and Ebensburg will be sold at the rate of two cents per mile. The tickets are good on the fast excursion train which leaves the Union depot every Saturday afternoon at 2:25, and good on all returning trains.

THE Zion Baptist church, of Allegheny, having purchased a place of worship, located on Green street, Allegheny city, will dedicate the house August 8th, at three p. m. Services will be conducted by the following named brethren: Hymn by Rev. J. W. Plannett; reading Scriptures by Rev. B. F. Woodburn; sermon by Rev. J. S. Hudson; prayer by Rev. J. D. Herr.

THE Forbes street Commission No. 2, have let the contract for paving that thoroughfare's sidewalks, with dark red brick, to Messrs. Hefner & Wright, at forty-five cents per square yard. The total quantity of paving required is about 7,000 yards. Among the other bidders were James Phillips, of Finan & Phillips, at forty-eight cents, and Samuel Mawhinney & Co., at sixty cents.

RIVER ACCIDENTS.

Sudden Departure of a Coal Fleet—It Strikes the Steamboat Elector and Carries Her Against the Bridge—Fuel Boats Sunk—Other Damage, &c.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a coal fleet of eight barges and two fuel boats, belonging to the Hays Coal Company, suddenly and without previous warning took its departure from a point in the Monongahela, opposite Lloyd & Son's mill, where it had been moored for several days past. The heavy mass floated down with the rapid current, and when below the railroad bridge it got near enough to the north shore to strike the sand-boat Hiram, which was lying a short distance above the wharfboat of the Pittsburgh and Brownsville Packet Company, carrying the little boat along until the wharfboat was reached, where the nose of one of the barges struck the hull of the Brownsville and Geneva packet Elector, which was lying alongside the wharfboat, tearing a hole in her bow, on the starboard side, about three feet long and a foot wide. The lines which made the steamer fast to the wharfboat parted instantly, and with the force acquisition the fleet moved on. Now there was trouble ahead. The high water made it impossible for the Elector to pass beneath that unpanneled structure, the Smithfield street bridge, without breaking something. The boat was going stern first, and the tops of her wheel houses received the first shock, about eighteen inches of each being taken off. Next came the pilot house, which was swept away entirely, leaving the hurricane deck as clean as if no pilot house or wheel had ever been there. The chimneys next encountered the bridge, and down they went, falling crosswise on the hurricane deck, presenting an obstacle which stopped the boat, she being tightly wedged in between the water and the bridge.

The coal barges had by this time seperated from each other to some extent and were carried on down singly or in pairs. The fuel boats were carried against one of the piers with such force as to break them up, and they went to the bottom a short distance below the bridge. By the time the coal barges had gone a short distance below the Point the towboats Acorn, Fox, Dexter and Barnhill had got ready for business, and they put out after them and succeeded in securing the entire fleet.

The Elector, by the aid of the Barnhill, which came to her rescue about four o'clock, got out of her tight place and back to the wharfboat. She had a full load of passengers for Brighton, and was reluctant to leave this morning. It will take some time and perhaps a thousand dollars to put her in running order.

The coal fleet was carried away by the heavy pressure of driftwood, a large amount of which had floated down past the Smithfield street bridge, running under a lot of timbers piled near the south bank, where it is supposed they grounded, as they were not seen afterward.

ST. SWITHIN.

The Forty Days' Rain—Origin of the Popular Superstition.

On the 14th of July the COMMERCIAL contained the following item:

The 15th of July (to-morrow), by the Roman Catholic calendar, is St. Swithin's day, of which it is written:

"St. swithin's Day, gif ye do rain,
For forty mainz it will remain.
St. Swithin's Day and ye be fair,
For forty days 'twill rain nae mare."

It happened to rain on St. Swithin's day, and the old superstition has thus far, at least, been verified in a remarkable degree. The United States Signal Officer, at this station, reports nineteen rainy days during the month, and a rain-fall of five inches and a quarter. In June the rain-fall was only a fraction over two and three-quarter inches.

The *Dispatch*, considering its ecclesiastical pretensions, (to say nothing of its religious prediliction,) treats the myth rather profanely in its issue of Saturday. It says:

"He has been run in on us this year most shamefully, and the mischief of the thing is that no one ever heard of him before, and it is correspondingly certain that no one wants to hear of him again. Encyclopedias fail to give him either a name or a local habitation, but it is perfectly apparent that if he ever lived it was during the flood, and as his patronage was bestowed in an opposite direction to the threats of Noah, it is fair to suppose that if he recovered from the effects of the destructive inundation of that era, he did in a wholly fugitive manner."

A full biography of the illustrious saint is not just at hand, but a brief sketch may be found in "Webster's Unabridged," a work that ought to be in the possession of the writer of the above irreverent paragraph. The record reads as follows:

"St. Swithin, Bishop of Winchester, and tutor to King Alfred, cannonized by the Roman Catholic Church. He is said to have wrought many miracles, the most celebrated being a rain of forty days' continuance, by which he testified his displeasure at an attempt of the monks to bury him in the chancel of the minster, instead of the open churchyard, as he had directed. Hence arises the superstition that if it rain on St. Swithin's day (July 15), it will rain for forty days thereafter."

TRAIN WRECKERS.

Late Depredations Near Corry, Pa—Large Reward Offered.

A dispatch from Corry to the Titusville *Herald*, last Friday, says:

Late last night, or early this morning, an attempt was made to throw express train No. 3, Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, from the track by designing persons. Five or six coupling chains or links were attached to the frog, which would have been sufficient to have hurled the train from the track and the passengers into eternity. Fortunately, however, the track walker, John Siddons, discovered and removed the obstructions in time to prevent a catastrophe. This is the third time that an attempt has been made to destroy, within the limits of the city of Corry, a railroad train.

So frequent have become these attempts to hurl trains from the railroads in the Northwestern part of the State, which are seemingly the work of a large and determined horde of railroad brigands, whose object in making such attempts is apparently plunder, that the railroad companies, to prevent any further outrages of the kind, have determined to employ a number of astute and experienced detectives to ferret out, and to bring within the bar of justice, the miscreants who have either led others to commit, or have themselves committed, the heinous depredations. The managers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, headed by Superintendent David McCargo, have, to inspire detectives and others in the capture of the would-be train-wreckers, offered a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the person or persons who tore the rail from the track of the River Division of that road last Friday night. It is reported that all these railroad depredations have been perpetrated by a gang of the brigands who have been infesting Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, New York.

ROBERT S. GATCHELL.

Meeting of Printers—Resolutions of Respect—The Funeral.

At a meeting of the printers of the city, held yesterday morning in the COMMERCIAL news room, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in regard to the death of Robert S. Gatchell: Frank McGuire, Hugh Adams, J. H. Clark, J. H. Brinker, S. H. Charlton, Frank H. Cooley, John P. Devine, Thomas A. Barr.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, Death has striken from our midst our friend and fellow-craftsman, Robert S. Gatchell, a generous, noble-hearted friend, an excellent workman and a true gentleman in all respects; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the printers of Pittsburgh, deeply deplore the unexpected death of our associate and friend, so suddenly drawn from his sphere of usefulness, and we hereby tender his grief-stricken family our most heartfelt sympathies and sincere condolence in this the hour of sad bereavement.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to our deceased friend we, the printers of Pittsburgh, will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly engrossed, be transmitted to the family of deceased.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the newspapers of this city.

The funeral took place at 2 P. M. yesterday from the late residence of the deceased on Rebecca street, Allegheny, and was largely attended by members of the press and others.

Found Drowned.

The body of a man was found Saturday morning in the Ohio river, opposite Haysville. The deceased had red whiskers, wore blue jean pants, considerably patched, indicating that he was a laboring man. In the pockets were a steel snuffbox, a knife and comb. The man appeared to be about fifty years old. Alderman McMasters held an inquest on the body. The verdict was "Found drowned."

FIFTH AVENUE SIDEWALKS.

The Court Refuses an Injunction.

On Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, Judges Collier and Storrett upon the bench, his Honor Judge Collier rendered a decision in the case of the property holders of Fifth avenue against General Barton, the Fifth avenue Commissioners, and the city of Pittsburgh, being an application for an injunction to restrain the respondents from laying the patent asphalt sidewalks on Fifth avenue.

The case was fully reported at the time the argument was heard.

The Court refused the injunction, but at the same time remarked that very grave doubts were entertained as to whether an appropriation had been made. It is understood that in case the contractor, who has already laid a considerable portion of his pavement, undertakes to tear up any sidewalks now down, to make way for his own, no matter whether or not they have been laid prior to the letting of this contract, the Court will enjoin him on application presented. The case, we understand, will either be pressed to a final hearing, or carried to the Supreme Court at once.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

THE magnificent donation of William Thaw, Esq., to the Western University has been secured, the additional $100,000 having now all been subscribed, thanks to the untiring efforts of Chancellor Woods.

IN THE whole country, there are thirty-eight Agricultural Colleges, but we are not assured that there is that number of college-bred agriculturists in the country.

THE Philadelphians want a Technological Institute and Museum, against the Centenary, in which science may be decanted upon in polyglot by the many European savans expected to join in the celebration. Measures are being initiated to secure the desiderata.

ONE of the most powerful pleas we have ever read was that of Mr. Baker, recently addressed to the New York Board of Education, in favor of one language—that spoken by the American—for our public schools. His position seemed to be fortified by every consideration that patriotism, philosophy or common sense could suggest. He particularly denounced the perverted use of the public funds in perpetuating alienage by the teaching of a foreign language to the neglect of the mother tongue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months there is sufficient to produce the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequently induces bodily and mental energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia could be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is deficient, or exists in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic supplies the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all druggists.

IN THE MOUNTAINS.

A Summer Holiday—What is Needful in the Way of Preparation—Traveling Dress—Stage Riding—Dressing in the Mountains, &c., &c., &c.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, July 30, 1875.

When we decided to spend some weeks of our summer in the mountains, it became a matter of great interest and importance to us to make the best use of our time, seen the most that could be seen within our limits, and with due regard to health, comfort and the amount of money we wished to spend, especially to see the mountains and not the railroads.

It is becoming extremely difficult to find a region, not altogether remote, where any native peculiarities or original characteristics are to be found. Year by year the great cities turn out still larger swarms of people whose ideas are bounded by the narrow circle in which they live, move and have their being, and who demand that the routine of Fifth avenue and Saratoga shall be reproduced in the Adirondacks, the White Mountains and the valley of the Yosemite.

These exactions, while they have brought to the traveler, many comforts, are gradually destroying the individuality of the most beautiful and distinctive regions of which the country can boast, and making of them all mere copies, one of another.

The changes produced in this way make guide books very little to be depended upon. Routes are continually changing, new railroads making, old stage roads disappearing, and the landmarks in many ways are undergoing such constant alterations that new ones are required every year. Between the guide books and railroad announcements we were quite bewildered, and finally determined to select one particular spot, and make that our point of departure to other places and objects of interest.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

In New York, the whole region of New Hampshire inclusive of the White and Franconia ranges, is known as the "White Mountains," and it was for the White Mountains, therefore, that we commenced making our preparations. Everybody said "It is so cold in the mountains that you must dress for winter rather than summer;" so, instead of gaining pretty summer clothes, we got new beiges and furbished up our black silks, and laid in a sufficient stock of shawls and waterproofs to supply a moderate dry goods store.

"Don't forget India rubbers for walks in the woods, and seal-skin caps for Mount Washington," said the old stagers, "and don't have any more ribbons and things flying out than you can possibly help, as they are eternally flapping in the faces of your traveling companions and catching in the branches of trees in stage-riding."

EMERGENCIES.

Some one says that "the great thing in this world is to be prepared for emergencies, be ready for emergencies, and the ordinary routine will take care of itself." This is eminently true of summer traveling in the mountains. But there is such a thing as being too much prepared for emergencies. The majority of people carry about with them such large amounts of heavy coats and cloaks, shawls and wraps as to render life itself a burden, and the care of them a pressing and heavy responsibility.

A chilly atmosphere, a rain storm (from which one is generally protected) and a stiff breeze are the ordinary accompaniments to which the tourist is liable. What is really required is a trim and taut traveling dress of light, black or dirt-gray unbleached alpaca, a straw or felt hat neatly and closely trimmed with a band and a wing (no curled feathers, flowers or streamers) and a waterproof cloak with a hood which on all occasions can be used as a covering for the head. One suit of merino underwear may be put in the trunk for Mount Washington and as many pretty sacks and knitted shawls and scarfs as taste and means may dictate for cool mornings and evenings while staying at hotels. But these are mere matters of detail and of necessity for the one shawl (a small India cashmere is the most comfortable if a lady has a small warm one) which is strapped with the waterproof is all that is really required at any time.

Among the strict requisites are articles which are very apt to be omitted, and these are stout, well made English bows and pebble-goat boots. It is unnecessary and not healthful or agreeable to always wear rubber shoes in taking walks up the mountain paths, through the woods and by the lakes. Good walking boots, not particularly heavy, but well made, and soft regular made unbleached cotton stockings are all the protection needed against dampness, do not injure the feet or prove an incumbrance in walking.

To be always ready to take advantage of one's opportunities is essential to complete enjoyment and participation in the good things. Where every movement is made to hang upon the weather, and nothing can be done without fears and forebodings and much present preparation, a summer holiday is deprived of half its charms, and in fact people of that class ought not to step beyond their own hearthstones.

STAGE RIDING.

The rich sons of noblemen in England have lately taken to stage driving as a profession, or farther as a refuge from *ennui*, and it is not surprising that they should have revived this old method of locomotion which has so much of the excitement and exhilaration of life and activity.

It is one of the causes for real regret that the railroads are cutting up the old stage routes so largely as to practically destroy the most facinating and delightful feature of mountain travel.

Excursions and "excursion rates" are now taking large numbers of people upon what are called "trips" to the White Mountains who really see and know nothing of the White Mountains at all except the simple journey to the summit of Mount Washington by railway. They get into a car and ride to a terminus and stop at a hotel, whose one recommendation is that it is the nearest to their objective point, and keep to the weight line of travel because it is so marked out and costs a few dollars less. Stage riding is really the beauty and charm of mountain travel. It is the easiest and surest, and most thoroughly enjoyable of all the means of enjoyment within one's reach. The charges are moderate considering the distances, the kind of vehicles and the number of horses they are obliged to use. The roads are all well travelled, kept in good condition, the horses sure-footed, trained to the work and the drivers generally careful, quaint, experienced, a part of the institution and characteristic of it.

The natural entrance to the White Mountains is from North Conway, New Hampshire. The approaches from this direction are best calculated to prepare the mind for the reception of the varied impressions which the scenes through which one is to pass are calculated to produce. From this place there was formerly a stage ride of twenty-six miles to the White Mountain Notch, the gateway to the inner temple, to the beauty and glory of the White Mountain region. The railway now takes you to Bemis station, eight miles from the White Mountain Notch, and before the close of the season, it will land passengers within a few rods of the Crawford House. Already a massive road is built up against the side of the mountain upon which a track is partly laid, and already the "Notch" is disfigured with the lumber, the dirt and the confusion which invariably accompanies the formation of a "road."

The extension of the railroad into this retreat seems like sacrilege. The stage ride up through the Notch, close by the Flume and Silver Cascades whose waters flow down an elevation of three hundred feet is an experience worth having. Then there is an opportunity of seeing the "Willey" house, the scene of a land slide which killed a whole family many years ago, and if the waters are high, there is a chance to ford the mountain brook, in which the Saco river takes its rise. A notable ride at the Notch is to the summit of Mount Willard, not a very high, but a very steep, mountain, covered with a dense growth of birch, pine and maple, in which Prof. Hitchcock has recently discovered a new and beautiful flume cascade, one never seen and never suspected before. The summit of the mountain is famous as commanding a magnificent view of the interior of the Notch, of the rugged cones of Mounts Willey, Willard and Webster, of the Cascades, of the Willey house, and far down the valley, the view stretching away to the Connecticut river and Lake Winnipisaukee.

A charming ride from the Crawford House takes you to the base of Mount Washington, past Ammonoosuc Falls, and a much steeper and more difficult one from the Glen House to the Mount Washington summit. But in this latter case the tourist misses the ascent by the Mount Washington Railway, which is necessary to a comprehension of the difficulties surmounted by this wonderful triumph of engineering and mechanical skill. One of the largest, most picturesque and varied rides on the ordinary route of travel is from Bethlehem station to the Profile House in the Franconia range. Here you go through the pretty village of Bethlehem and a lovely Pennsylvania country, into the Franconia region, past the village of Franconia and into the heart of the Franconia Mountains, the most picturesque and romantic of the mountain regions. There are any number of pleasant drives to different points and objects of interest, but wherever the railway has left a long one it should be taken on the outside of the coach, if practicable, to get all the good of the fine air and glorious scenery.

STOPPING PLACES.

One of the parties whom we met in the mountains consisted of three children, two servants, a lady and a gentleman, eight large trunks and quantities of miscellaneous baggage. This caravan was moved with infinite labor and trouble and difficulty from place to place, up and down and around. Wherever one or two went they all must go; and wherever they went, no matter for how short a time, trunks, servants and baggage went with them.

This is a very costly as well as infinitely disagreeable method of traveling in the mountains. A much better way for a family is to make direct for some pleasant stopping place like the Crawford or Twin Mountain Houses, and let the children and servants (if you must take servants) for the necessary length of time and then make detours with as little encumbrance as possible to other places and other objects of interest and attraction. The Crawford and Twin Mountain Houses are mentioned specially, because they are not only easily reached, but the first has many natural advantages, and both a peculiarly friendly and home-like character which adapts them to families and to persons who want to make a longer stay than ordinary.

The "Profile" House is the finest in the mountains, and most romantically and picturesquely situated in a sort of glen, or, as it is called, Notch of the Franconia range. Directly in front towers Mount Lafayette. Below facing Profile Lake is the rugged head of the Old Man of the Mountain, a rocky projection, one side of which forms the perfect face and beard of an old man *en profile*, a curious freak of nature to be found from which the house has its name. The approaches through long, green lanes, thickly wooded on both sides, the mountains rearing their heads in solemn grandeur, are utterly unlike anything else that one meets with in one's travels, and preserve the unique characteristics of this beautiful and remarkable spot. Half a mile through the woods is Echo Lake, a lovely and clear sheet of water, any sound from which reverberates through the mountains. About the same distance in another direction is the Giant's Basin, some fine falls and cascades, and at a distance of six miles the famous "Flume," five miles in length, the ride through which at one point rush down a narrow gorge in which is suspended a huge boulder caught in falling in the chasm, and compelled to remain there until the action of the waters separates it from the sides, when it will come down with a crash.

The Franconia Notch is distinguished as being the coldest spot in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, in winter, except the summit of Mount Washington. The thermometer frequently falls 45 degrees below zero, but in summer it is very agreeably warm, not hot, but tempered by a breeze which always makes blankets and frequently a wood fire pleasant if not absolutely necessary in the evening. The appointments of the house and the tables of all the first class mountain hotels are equal to those of Saratoga. Guests are supplied with delicacies native and foreign in immense quantity and variety. The attendance is peculiar and supplied almost altogether by colleges and academies throughout the country, whose students, male and female, have recently taken this method of seeing the world and providing themselves with pocket money at the same time. Some of the students of Amherst are the waiters at the Glen House, a favorite resort eight miles from Mount Washington, and a number from Dartmouth occupy the same position at the Profile House. In all the houses the waiters are young men or young women who are trying in this way to work their way and get the means for an education, and their quiet manners, respectful bearing and strict attention to their duties is a perpetual source of comfort and enjoyment.

WHAT TO WEAR.

There is little extravagance in dressing, yet never a finer region for the wearing of beautiful clothes. If a stay of any length is contemplated, there is every opportunity for display, without soil or wear and tear, except on excursions, and then, of course, the costume should be adapted to the occasion. The perfect temperature, neither hot nor cold, the seclusion from the dust and noise and confusion of the highways, renders the wearing of